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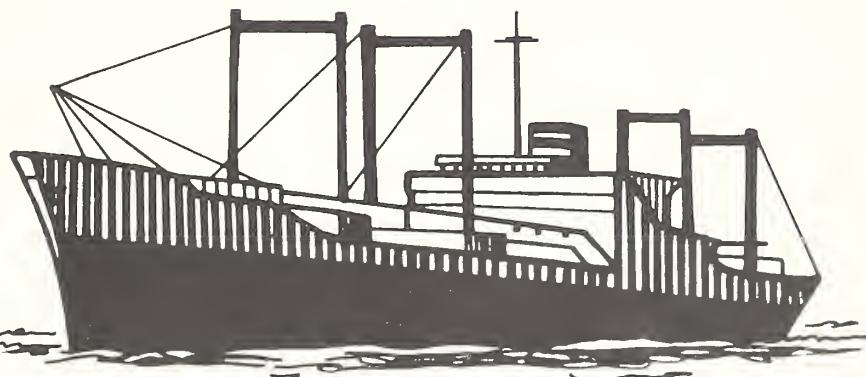
SEPTEMBER 1966

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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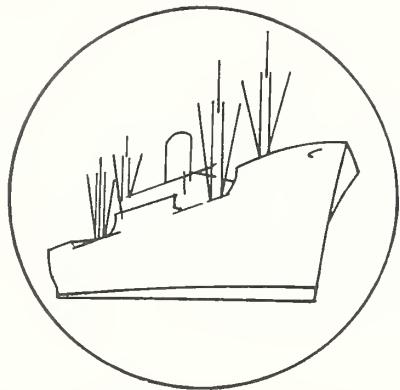
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
 Foreign Development and Trade Division
 Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

This issue contains an analysis of agricultural imports for 1960-65 by the 7 largest importing countries of the world, excluding the United States. The 7 are the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg. The United States supplied practically 15 percent of the combined import market of the 7 major importers. In 1965, these 7 countries imported agricultural products valued at \$20,505 million, or nearly two-thirds of world agricultural imports. Besides the United States, other developed countries were large suppliers to the major importers, while the less-developed nations received a smaller share of the total market of the 7. With increasing personal incomes in the major importing countries, consumption of livestock products and fruit and vegetable products has increased significantly in recent years. This growing consumption resulted in substantially larger imports of feed grains and citrus products during the 1960-65 period. Such imports came mainly from the United States and the developed countries of Western Europe.

* * * * *

In fiscal year 1965-66, the European Economic Community (EEC) received 24 percent of U.S. agricultural exports. Exports to the EEC are primarily dollar sales, which accounted for 31 percent of total dollar shipments. From 1961-62 through 1965-66, exports of farm products to the EEC increased 35 percent. By comparison, total exports of farm products from the United States rose 30 percent for the same period.

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$1,593 million in 1965-66, 16 percent above the preceding year. For the 5-year period 1961-62 through 1965-66, exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable import levies, which became effective in July 1962, reached a low in fiscal year 1962-63. Exports of farm products not subject to variable levies, although down slightly in 1962-63 from 1961-62, advanced 25 percent by 1965-66. Increases have occurred primarily in exports of feed grains, soybeans, and oilcake and meal. The Netherlands was the principal market in the EEC, followed by West Germany, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, and France.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports are one of the bright spots in the unfavorable U.S. balance-of-payments picture. The dollar earnings of agricultural exports totalled a record \$5.1 billion in 1965, 45 percent above 1960. This record level of dollar earnings is \$1 billion larger than total agricultural imports and \$2.9 billion above supplementary (partially competitive) agricultural imports. Agricultural export earnings were equivalent to about one-fourth of total U.S. export earnings in 1965.

* * * * *

January-March 1966 prices (unit values) of leading U.S. foreign agricultural trade commodities averaged 98.4 percent of prices a year earlier; export prices were 99.0 percent, and import prices 97.4 percent. The ratio of export and import prices. i.e. the "terms of trade" index, narrowed to 101.6

* * * * *

The value of U.S. agricultural imports over the last 5 years increased 7 percent. Behind this small change in imports was a decline in the value of imports for complementary (noncompetitive) products and a rise in purchases of supplementary items. Supplementary imports rose to 55 percent of the agricultural total from 50 percent in 1960. Lower prices for some raw materials occurred over the period due to high output levels or increased competition from synthetic materials. The shares of imports from Latin America and Asia fell, while those from Europe, Africa, Oceania, and Canada gained. Within the Latin American area, imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association members remained almost constant in value, while those from Central American Common Market sources increased. Reductions in imports from Cuba contributed most to the Latin American share decrease. Asia's declining share of U.S. agricultural imports was largely the result of reduced rubber purchases. The rise in imports from Europe mainly reflected increased purchases of hams, cheeses, wines, oriental tobacco, and other items. Larger imports of coffee from Africa contributed heavily to that continent's increased share. Growing imports of beef, apparel wool, and dairy products boosted Oceania's share. Canada's increased cattle and meat shipments were major factors in that country's larger share.

* * * * *

Table 16 highlights the importance of the foreign market for individual agricultural commodities. In fiscal 1965-66, the foreign market provided an outlet for over 60 percent of the production of wheat, hides and skins, and dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the soybeans, rice, and hops; over one-third of the grain sorghums, nonfat dry milk, tallow, and dried prunes. Exports accounted for 50 percent of the farm sales of grain sorghums, 33 percent of corn, and 25 percent of barley.

* * * * *

The United States exported a record \$6.7 billion worth of agricultural products in fiscal year 1965-66. Sharp increases occurred in feed grains, wheat and

flour, soybeans, protein meal, and hides and skins. Smaller gains were made in exports of fruits, vegetables, poultry products, and meats and meat products. Cotton, cotton-seed and soybean oils, dairy products, and animal fats, oils, and greases showed export declines from 1964-65.

Consumers in industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan are increasing their demand for products consumed by relatively high-income countries. In both Europe and Japan, livestock producers particularly have responded to the increased demand, resulting in growing need for animal feedstuff -- most of which must be imported. The United States, the world's largest producer of feed grains, has been by far the largest supplier of these products to industrialized countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

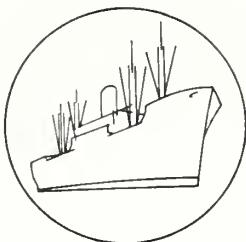
EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.



SPECIAL in this issue

SEVEN LARGEST AGRICULTURAL IMPORTERS TAKE NEARLY TWO-THIRDS
OF WORLD IMPORTS -- U.S. MAJOR SUPPLIER

by

Norman R. Kallemeyn 1/

World agricultural trade has increased appreciably since the disruption of World War II, and its contribution to the post-war recovery of Europe was substantial. Although all countries import or export some agricultural products, trade is generally dominated by the industrialized countries of North America and Europe. For example, the United States is the world's largest exporter and second largest importer of agricultural products.

Excluding the United States, 6 of the 7 major importers are in Western Europe -- the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg. The rapidly expanding Japanese market resulted in that country moving up to the third largest importer of the seven. In 1965, these 7 countries imported agricultural products valued at \$20,599 million. In 1964, the last year comparable data were available, agricultural imports by the 7 major importers accounted for 61 percent of total farm product imports by 79 countries. With U.S. imports added to those of the 7 practically 75 percent of world agricultural imports are made by 8 countries. As table 1 shows, the countries analyzed in this study, plus a few others, substantially dominate world agricultural imports.

The U.S. export contribution to the 7 major importers is substantial and probably vital to their continued growth in agricultural production. Imports from the United States by the 7 were valued at \$3,047 million in 1965, up about 30 percent from 1960. These importers received about 57 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports for dollars in 1965, according to U.S. trade data. U.S. exports to the major importers were valued at \$2,752 million, with 99 percent of the sales for dollars. In 1960, dollar purchases of U.S. commodities by the 7 countries were 94 percent of the \$2,097 million total. These countries are substantially deficient in wheat, animal feeds, and oilseeds and meal. The United States, with large exportable supplies of such commodities, has and should continue to supply significant volumes of these products.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 1 ---Agricultural product imports by 79 countries and percentage share of each country, 1964

Rank and Country	Imports	Percentage of total	Cumulative percentage of total
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
1. United Kingdom.....	6,036	18.6	---
2. United States.....	4,163	12.9	---
3. West Germany.....	4,112	12.7	---
4. Japan.....	2,729	8.4	---
5. France.....	2,672	8.2	---
6. Italy.....	2,026	6.3	---
7. Netherlands.....	1,260	3.9	---
8. Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,050	3.2	---
Subtotal - Countries over \$1 billion.....	24,048	---	74.2
9. Canada.....	918	2.8	---
10. Switzerland.....	687	2.1	---
11. Sweden.....	542	1.7	---
Subtotal - Countries \$500 million to \$1 billion.....	2,147	---	80.8
12. Spain.....	479	1.5	---
13. Hong Kong.....	459	1.4	---
14. Denmark.....	419	1.3	---
15. Singapore.....	416	1.3	---
16. Yugoslavia.....	316	1.0	---
17. Austria.....	313	1.0	---
18. Brazil.....	300	0.9	---
19. Malaya, Federation of.....	251	0.8	---
Subtotal - Countries \$250 million to \$500 million.....	2,953	---	90.0
20. Norway.....	237	0.7	---
21. Finland.....	217	0.7	---
22. Portugal.....	204	0.6	---
23. Ceylon.....	203	0.6	---
24. Ireland.....	191	0.6	---
25. Australia.....	189	0.6	---
26. Israel.....	151	0.5	---
27. Morocco.....	147	0.5	---
28. Greece.....	137	0.4	---
29. Mexico.....	128	0.4	---
30. Korea, Republic.....	120	0.4	---
31. Iran.....	120	0.4	---
32. Taiwan.....	112	0.3	---
Subtotal - Countries \$100 million to \$250 million.....	2,156	---	96.7
33-79 All other countries.....	1,092	3.3	100.0
Total.....	32,396	---	---

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

This report on agricultural imports in 1960-65 by the seven largest importers, excluding the United States, includes analysis of total and commodity trade on imports from the United States, from other developed countries, 2/ from Eastern Trade Area, 3/ and from the less developed countries. 4/ The trade data used are those of the 3-digit Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) numbers listed in Statistical Papers, Commodity Trade Statistics - Series D, published by the United Nations.

The large increase and high level of agricultural imports by the major importers would not have been possible without corresponding increases in their financial resources. During the 1960-65 period, the 7 countries experienced a period of sustained economic growth. Although there were depressed sectors in the economies of some, all experienced uninterrupted growth in gross national product (GNP) and national income (NI). Probably more important was the fact that the rate of growth exceeded population gains, resulting in per capita increases in economic growth. The countries' combined average annual increase in per capita GNP was 9.4 percent, while their average annual increase in NI was 12.1 percent. In the United States, these economic indicators increased 4.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The importers' combined average NI was an estimated \$1,221 in 1965 -- 43 percent of the U.S. average. While each of the major importers experienced continuous economic growth during the 1960-65 period, some expanded at a substantially faster rate than others.

As Figure 1 generally shows, those countries having the greatest rate of economic growth also increased imports at a faster rate. The United States and other exporting nations should continue to supply large volumes of products to all these countries, but some, such as Japan and Italy, probably offer more expansive markets for agricultural products.

The developed and less developed countries shared in the import growth of the major importers but not in equal proportion. Figure 2 graphically portrays that the major importers increased imports from the other developed countries at the expense of imports from the less developed nations. While the higher incomes of the developed countries generated more trade between them, economic unions, such as the European Economic Community (EEC) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA), undoubtedly stimulated trade between the developed countries. All the EEC members are included in the list of 7 major importers. The trade regulations imposed in 1962 by the EEC probably explain why 76 percent of the \$2,561 million increase in imports from the developed countries occurred between 1962 and 1965.

2/ Including other major importers as outlined in this analysis, other European Free Trade Association countries (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland), and Finland, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and South Africa.

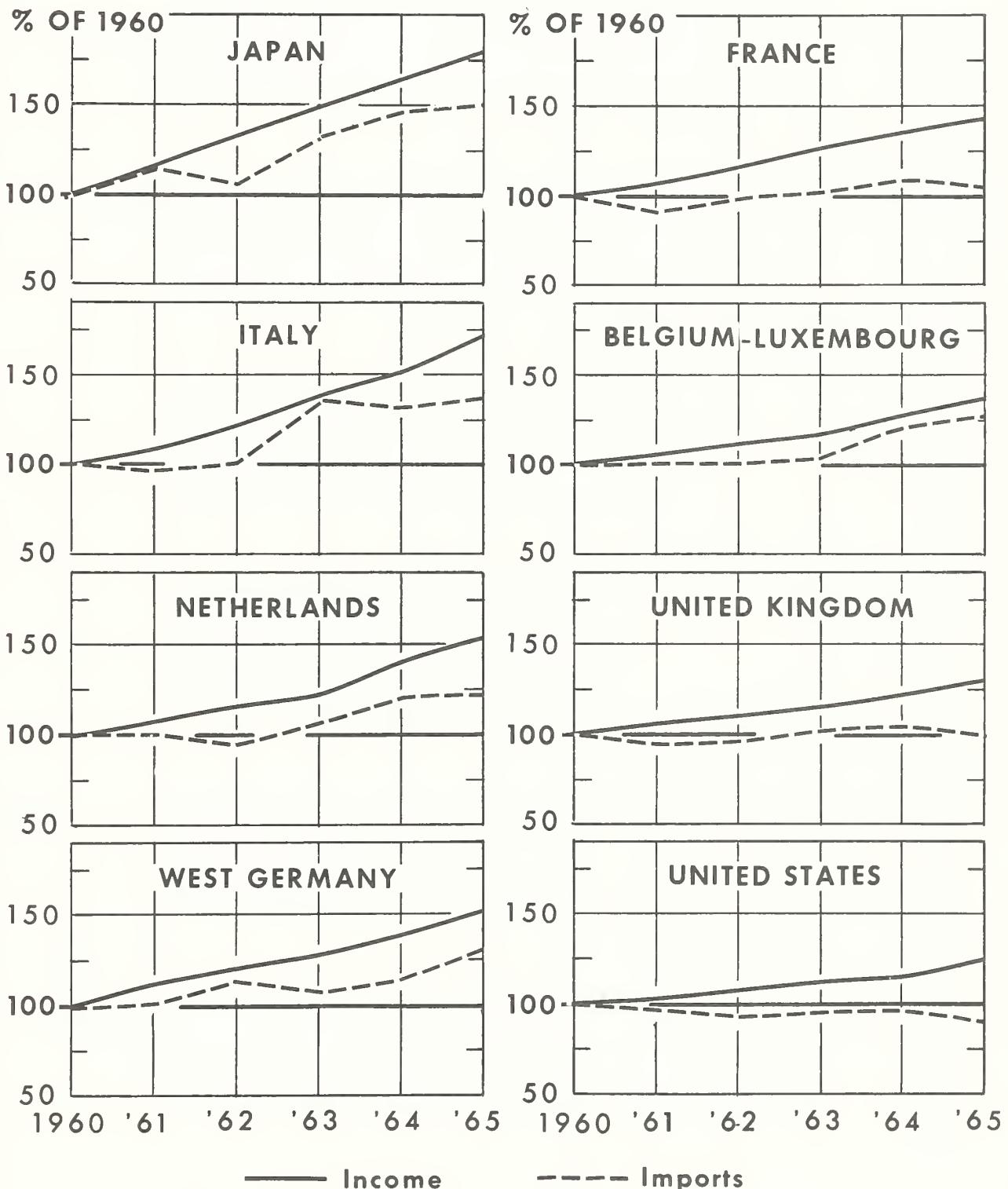
3/ Including Eastern Europe, Mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

4/ Including all countries of Central and South America; all Africa, except Republic of South Africa; all Asia, except Mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

Fig. 1

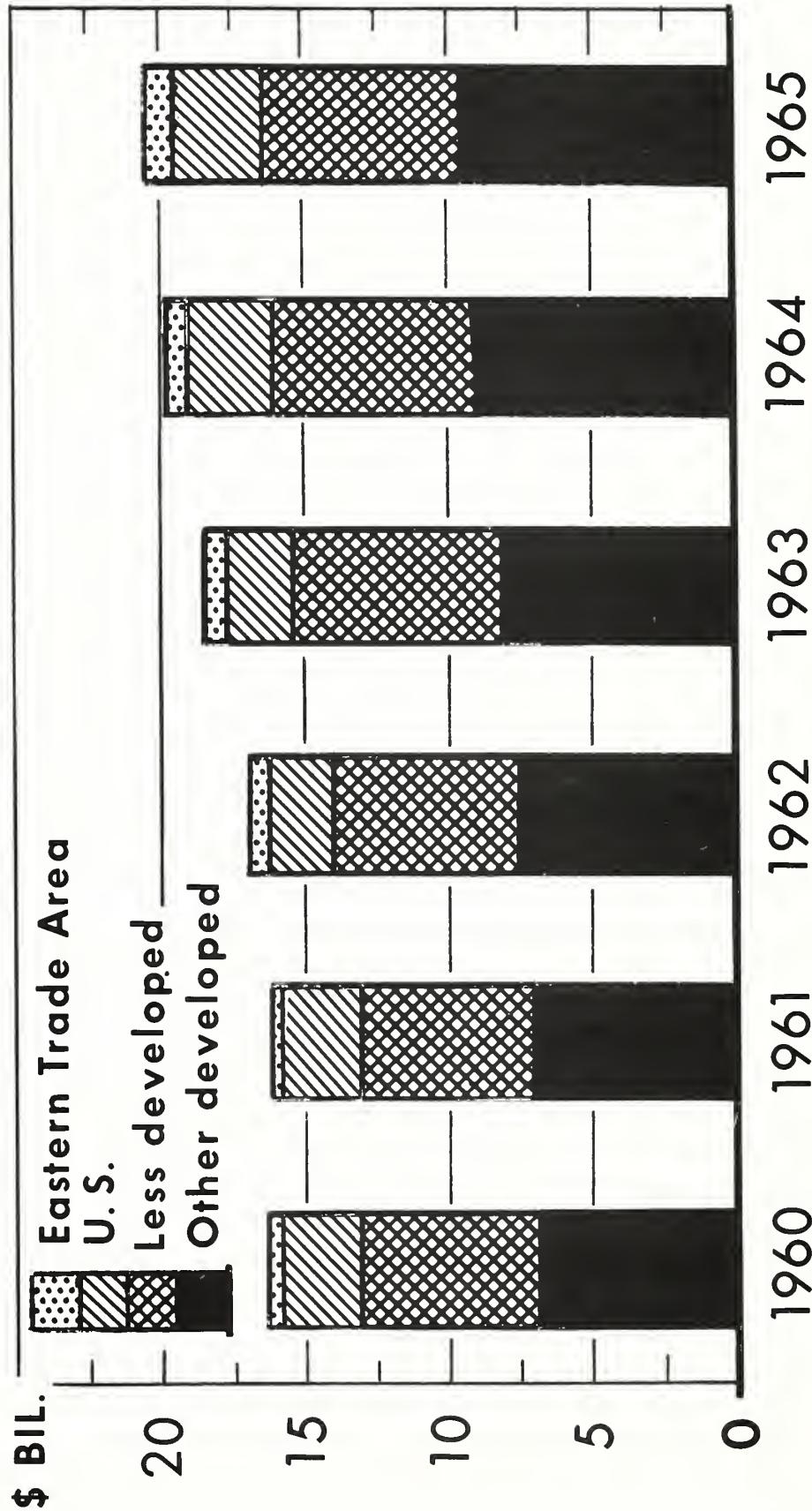
PER CAPITA INCOME AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORT GROWTH

Seven Major Importers and the United States



AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF SEVEN MAJOR IMPORTERS

By Country and Economic Area of Origin



Although imports from the less developed countries increased from \$6,409 million in 1960 to \$7,037 million in 1965, their import share declined slightly. Export earnings of individual less developed countries are limited and vary greatly, in many cases, because of their dependence on exports of one or a few commodities. Abrupt changes in production or in commodity prices, therefore, have a great impact on total export earnings. Many of these countries have natural environmental advantages in producing particular commodities, and this advantage, along with historical political affiliation, are two primary factors that have helped the lower income countries remain relatively important in total world agricultural trade.

Agricultural import trade patterns of the United States are substantially different from 6 of the 7 major importers. About 70 percent of U.S. agricultural imports have originated in the less developed countries, primarily because the large importation of noncompetitive and partially competitive products, such as coffee and sugar, come from the less developed countries.

The United States has had a substantially favorable farm product trade balance over the major importers. Imports from the 7 are mainly high-cost specialty food items that are being increasingly demanded by U.S. consumers.

See table 2 for agricultural imports of the major importing countries and the United States by country or economic area of origin.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom traditionally has been the world's largest importer of agricultural products. Not having the land area to produce the quantity of food necessary to feed its population, the country has looked to others as a source of foodstuff. Agricultural imports have averaged about 40 percent of total imports in recent years.

Recent changes in agricultural policy could affect imports. For example, imports of beef -- the major item -- probably will be affected by the emphasis on increasing beef production, as outlined in the National Economic Development Plan released in September 1965. Increased milk production is being encouraged also. A growth in these two major livestock segments will require larger feed grain supplies, which the U.K. Government hopes to acquire by increasing domestic production rather than imports.

In 1965, U.K. agricultural imports totaled \$5,773 million -- up \$186 million from 1960, but down \$263 million from the 1964 level. Imports also were down in 1961, when economic activity generally slowed down. Due to the outflow of large amounts of short-term capital, monetary restrictions were imposed in July 1961, affecting import levels. The U.K.'s balance-of-payments problem continued in 1965 and confidence in the pound was weak. A 15 percent import surcharge, imposed in November 1964, had little direct effect on agricultural imports, and the surcharge was reduced to 10 percent in April 1965.

Table 2 •--Agriculture imports by the seven largest importing countries and
the United States, value 1960 1/ and 1965 2/

Country or area of origin	United Kingdom	West Germany	Japan	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium- Luxembourg	United States
	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965	1960 : 1965
-- Million dollars --								
United Kingdom.....	---	47	65	14	9	13	28	18
West Germany.....	31	30	---	2	6	33	66	46
Japan.....	18	19	13	19	---	8	2	3
France.....	103	120	195	417	2	7	79	174
Italy.....	90	86	227	410	1	2	57	106
Netherlands.....	221	293	358	579	10	20	80	162
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	35	60	64	124	2	3	36	100
United States.....	592	454	451	591	545	973	186	207
Other developed.....	2,400	2,822	713	892	447	654	382	478
ETA.....	175	189	199	273	33	158	43	80
Less-developed.....	1,922	1,700	1,117	1,416	707	1,004	1,443	1,372
Total.....	5,587	5,773	3,384	4,786	1,763	2,836	2,281	2,581
						1,499	2,219	986
							1,288	843
								1,116
								4,117
								4,176

1/ May include some nonagricultural.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

About half of the U.K.'s farm product imports come from the Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom's membership in EFTA probably will have some effect on the country's future trade patterns, although during the 1960-65 period, no abrupt shifts were apparent because of EFTA membership. A United Kingdom-Ireland free trade agreement signed in December 1965 also may affect the U.K.'s trade pattern. Irish farm products should become much more competitive in the U.K. market.

The U.S. share of the expanding U.K. market declined during the 1960-65 period. Following New Zealand and Australia, the United States was the U.K.'s third largest supplier. In 1965, imports of U.S. agricultural products were valued at \$454 million -- down \$138 million from 1960.

U.K. imports from the other developed countries of the world increased 18 percent to \$3,430 million in 1965, with a major share coming from Commonwealth countries. New Zealand was the largest supplier, with shipments totaling \$579 million. Imports were \$489 million from Australia, \$377 million from Canada, and \$306 million from Ireland.

Denmark, the Netherlands, South Africa, and Spain gained a larger share of the U.K. market. Imports from Denmark were \$428 million in 1965 compared with \$359 million in 1960. Denmark has looked increasingly to the United Kingdom as a market for its agricultural commodities. Both are EFTA members, and Denmark's trade with EEC countries, traditional markets, has been hindered by the EEC's third-country tariffs. Imports from the Netherlands advanced \$72 million to \$293 million, from South Africa they grew \$44 million to \$233 million, and from Spain they rose \$26 million to \$151 million.

The United Kingdom has been one of the major "free" world markets for products coming from Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and Mainland China. The value of imports from Poland averaged \$76 million in the 6-year period and consisted mainly of meat and dairy products. Imports on a yearly basis from the latter two countries vary a great deal, however, depending on their own production levels. For example, imports from the USSR were only \$16 million in 1965 and \$11 million in 1964, compared with an average of \$44 million during 1960-63. Imports consisted mainly of wheat and feed grains up to 1964, when the Soviet Union became a large importer of these commodities. Imports from China during the 6-year period varied from a low of \$21 million in 1962 to a high of \$52 million in 1965.

Agricultural imports by the United Kingdom from the less developed countries declined from \$1,922 million in 1960 to \$1,700 million in 1965. The top 10 less developed countries to share in the world's largest import market for agricultural products were India, Argentina, Nigeria, Ceylon, Malaysia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Pakistan, Brazil, and Israel. These ten accounted for 61 percent of imports from the less developed countries in 1965. Again, a majority of these countries are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and some, such as India and Ceylon, rely on the United Kingdom for 30 to 40 percent of their agricultural export earnings.

During the 1960-65 period, the U.K. import trade pattern on a commodity basis did not change substantially. As would be expected of an industrialized country, imports of animal products and the higher-value vegetable base products were substantial. Animal product imports in 1965 were valued at \$2,299 million -- up from \$2,137 million in 1960. In 1965, about 45 percent of these imports were meat and meat products. Until 1963, U.K. meat imports were not subject to quantitative restrictions and import duties generally were low or did not exist on purchases from Commonwealth countries. Resulting from the demand and accessibility of the market, the United Kingdom has been the world's largest import market for meat products. The United Kingdom now has embarked on a policy of controlling imports in order to stabilize the domestic livestock market and assure a "proper share" of the market for domestic production. Meat imports in 1965 were 1.4 million metric tons, or about 75 percent of domestic production. Major suppliers were New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Ireland, and Poland. Equally large quantities of beef, pork, and lamb were imported, and except for the United States, the major producers of these products shared in the market.

The United Kingdom is the world's largest import market for butter, with imports in 1965 of 449,289 metric tons, comprising about 75 percent of world imports. The United Kingdom has an import quota on butter which closely controls total imports and the country of origin. New Zealand supplied about 40 percent of the total in each of the 6 years. The total value of dairy product and egg imports advanced from \$484 million in 1960 to \$583 million in 1965.

As outlined earlier, the United Kingdom, a substantial net importer of meat products, has taken steps to stabilize and increase its own livestock production, resulting in large volume imports of feed grains and other feedstuff for the livestock industry. Imports of such products totaled 6.1 million metric tons in 1965, after averaging 6.6 million tons during 1960-64. In 1965, total feed grain and other animal feed imports were about 65 percent of domestic feed grain production.

Corn imports in 1965 were 3.3 million tons, with the United States supplying 61 percent of this major feed grain item. South Africa and Canada, generally the second and third largest suppliers of corn to the U.K. market, did not increase shipments substantially during the 6-year period. In 1965, the Netherlands replaced South Africa as the second largest supplier by getting 11 percent of the market. Corn imports also have shown a substantial increase from Rumania. The United Kingdom only produces limited quantities of corn.

Imports of other feeding stuff for animals (hay, fodder, bran, pollard, sharps, oilcake and meal, meat, or fish meal) have been fairly stable at about the 2 million metric-ton level annually. Countries which generally have fair or poor external financial positions such as India, Argentina, South Africa, Nigeria, Peru, and Burma, are major suppliers to the large U.K. market for these feed items.

A major importer of wheat and flour, the United Kingdom is an importing member of the International Wheat Agreement. Imports totaled 4.8 million metric tons in 1965, with 2.3 million tons coming from Canada and 657,250 tons coming from Australia. While Canada and Australia continued as the first and second largest suppliers, the Netherlands moved into third place by expanding its share of the market 8 percent between 1960 and 1965. Imports from France and Belgium increased three times to 411,570 metric tons. The United Kingdom purchases more wheat from the continent, while imports from Canada, the United States, Australia, and Argentina generally declined. The U.S. share of the market declined from 14 percent to 7 percent.

United Kingdom imports of fruit and fruit products rose from 1.9 million tons in 1960 to 2.1 million tons in 1965. Unlike many animal products, which are supplied mainly by the industrialized countries of Western Europe and North America, fruit products originate chiefly in the world's tropical zone. This zone includes most of the less developed countries, which badly need the foreign exchange accruing from high-value tropical product exports. Brazil, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, South Africa, and Spain were all major suppliers of fruit products to the U.K. market.

During 1960-65, the United Kingdom imported annually an average of 2.8 million metric tons of sugar and honey, with about 85 percent of the total being raw and refined sugar. Although the quantity imported remained fairly stable, the value of imports varied substantially because of changes in the world sugar price. The International Sugar Council's composite daily price for the London and New York markets (f.a.s. Cuban basis) averaged 8.29 cents per pound in 1963 compared with only 2.78 cents in 1962. The 1964 average price was 5.78 cents per pound but declined to 2.00 cents per pound in 1965.

Although Australia was a major supplier of sugar in 1965, the product comes mainly from the less developed countries of Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, and Fiji. Imports from Cuba in 1965 were 91,482 tons compared with 288,787 tons in 1960.

The United Kingdom also is a major importer of wool, vegetable fibers, tea, tobacco, and vegetables. Except for cotton and tobacco from the United States, the Commonwealth countries of India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and Southern Rhodesia supply the major share of the above commodities. See table 3 for U.K. imports by major commodity groups.

West Germany

West Germany, a member of the European Economic Community, increased agricultural imports 41 percent between 1960 and 1965 to an import value of \$4,786 million in 1965. Imports were up every year except 1963, when a hard winter slowed economic activity and imports declined. The major factor affecting country and commodity import trade patterns of West Germany is its membership in the EEC, which imposed variable levies and fixed duties on some products under the Common Agricultural Policy during the 6-year period. Commodities now affected

Table 3.--United Kingdom: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1/
-- Million dollars --							
<u>Animal products</u>							
Animals, live.....	120.1	146.9	129.6	141.3	163.8	133.5	
Meat and products.....	971.9	858.2	876.1	876.8	1,033.0	1,029.9	
Dairy products and eggs.....	484.0	439.9	467.2	523.2	600.5	583.1	
Wool.....	2/419.7	2/404.0	375.2	437.1	440.2	359.2	
Other animal products.....	2/141.7	2/159.1	149.2	165.4	209.9	193.3	
Total.....	2/137.4	2/2,008.1	1,997.3	2,143.8	2,447.4	2,299.0	
<u>Vegetable products</u>							
Wheat and flour.....	342.8	328.5	340.0	334.6	338.3	362.8	
Feed grains and feeding stuff.....	427.5	403.4	515.1	429.3	449.0	482.5	
Fruits and products.....	475.0	510.6	546.8	507.3	545.2	556.7	
Vegetables and products.....	205.2	195.1	278.0	283.9	249.1	253.2	
Sugar and honey.....	225.9	209.4	175.6	482.1	400.5	284.5	
Coffee, tea, and mate.....	366.0	362.8	368.1	372.7	378.4	346.4	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	285.5	276.4	220.7	273.1	247.4	228.6	
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels.....	153.0	137.0	149.5	146.7	133.5	137.8	
Vegetable fibers.....	2/304.0	2/246.8	245.2	250.6	262.8	224.1	
Other vegetable products.....	2/664.7	2/605.3	578.4	569.6	584.1	597.3	
Total.....	2/3,449.6	2/3,275.3	3,417.4	3,649.9	3,588.3	3,473.9	
Total.....	2/5,587.0	2/5,283.4	5,414.7	5,793.7	6,035.7	5,772.9	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

by variable levies are feed grains, poultry and eggs, pork, wheat and flour, dairy products, rye grain, beef and veal, lard, and rice. Fixed duties are applied to imports of fruits and vegetables, vegetable oils, tobacco, and tallow.

The United States was the major supplier of agricultural products to the West German market during the 6-year period. Imports in 1965 from the United States were valued at \$591 million -- up 31 percent from 1960. The U.S. share of the market remained about the same.

West German imports from the other developed countries rose 55 percent to \$2,506 million, with imports from the five EEC members accounting for 77 percent of the increase. Excluding EEC members and the United States, Denmark among developed countries was the largest supplier of farm commodities to West Germany. Imports in 1965 from Denmark were \$185 million, the same level as 1960. Denmark found it increasingly difficult to maintain its market share, resulting in part from EEC levies and from increased West German production of many commodities imported from Denmark. Greece and Turkey, both associated members of the EEC, increased their shipments to West Germany from a total of \$84 million in 1960 to \$131 million in 1965.

West Germany purchased more from the Eastern Trade Area than any of the other major importers. The East European countries dominated the trade, as imports from the USSR and Mainland China declined.

Although the less developed countries had a smaller share of the West German market in 1965 than in 1960, West Germany increased its imports from these countries from \$1,117 million in 1960 to \$1,416 million in 1965. The 10 major suppliers in 1965 were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Peru, Nigeria, El Salvador, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Large imports of fruit products and coffee from Latin America account for 6 countries in the top ten.

Increasing consumption of animal products and a concerted effort to expand livestock production resulted in large imports of vegetable base products, mainly in the form of feed grains, during the 1960-65 period. Of the \$1,402 million increase in total agricultural product imports in the 6-year period, 85 percent was due to increased imports of vegetable base products. The only animal product import to show a significant growth was meat and meat products.

Other than France, West Germany is the largest producer of feed grains in Western Europe. Although production advanced from a 1950-54 average of 8.5 million metric tons to 9.3 million tons in 1965, imports have continued to play a major role in the total supply situation. Between 1960 and 1965, imports increased 76 percent to 7.4 million metric tons, or 80 percent of domestic production in that year. Corn imports, a major feed grain imported, were 2.3 million metric tons in 1965 -- more than double the 1960 level. Although the U.S. share declined 8 percent between 1960 and 1965, the United States continued to dominate the total supply situation. West German corn imports from France and Italy increased such a magnitude that in 1965 they accounted for about 18

percent and 22 percent of the market, respectively. In 1960, France had about 1 percent of the market, while Italy first shipped corn to West Germany in 1962. South Africa increased its shipments substantially to a peak of 237,593 tons in 1963; but in 1964 and 1965, short crop years, shipments averaged only 37,500 tons.

Imports of other feeding stuff for animals were 2.8 million metric tons in 1965 -- up 123 percent from 1960. The major items imported were oilcake and meal and meat or fish meal. Developed and less developed countries all are sharing in this expanding market for products going mainly into feed preparations -- products necessary to expand livestock and poultry production efficiently. Imports of oilcake and meal were 1.9 million metric tons in 1965, the United States being the largest individual supplier with shipments totaling 411,506 tons. The Netherlands supplied 158,818 tons to West Germany in 1965. Argentina, Brazil, Sudan, and the Philippines are major suppliers among the less developed nations.

Meat and fish meal, a relatively high-value ingredient of feed preparations, comes primarily from less developed countries. Imports of these high-protein products were 416,361 metric tons in 1965. Peru, a leading producer and exporter of fishery products, provided 64 percent of Germany's total imports in 1965.

In 1965, West Germany produced 3.4 million metric tons of barley -- more than twice the 1950-54 production average. Import data for the 1960-65 period indicate that the substantial increase in production has helped to hold imports fairly stable. Imports in 1965 were 1.4 million tons, after averaging 1.1 million tons through the previous five years. Although the total import market remained relatively stable, France and the Netherlands, EEC members, increased their share of the market from 13 percent to 41 percent. Imports of 214,651 metric tons from the United States in 1965 represented 16 percent of the market in that year compared with 29 percent in 1960.

West German imports of oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels increased from 1.5 million metric tons in 1960 to 2.0 tons in 1965. Imports from the United States, mainly soybeans, increased such a magnitude that the U.S. share grew from 51 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 1965. The only real competition the United States has in the West German soybean market is Mainland China. That country's exportable supplies vary substantially, however, and imports averaged annually only 41,864 tons between 1961 and 1965 compared to 219,214 tons in 1960.

On a value basis, fruit and fruit products were the major import items into West Germany in each year of the 1960-65 period. Imports of these items increased from \$449 million in 1960 to \$773 million in 1965. West Germany is a relatively large producer of deciduous fruits, so the imports are mainly of citrus products. In 1965, fresh fruit imports of 3.1 million tons accounted for about 86 percent of the total. Italy, with a 30 percent share in 1965, was the largest supplier of these fresh products. Other major suppliers were Spain, Ecuador, Morocco, Colombia, and Israel. Since these are highly perishable items before and after harvest, shipments from individual countries vary appreciably from year to year.

Other major import items with a vegetable base are vegetable fibers (mainly cotton), tobacco, vegetable products, wheat, and coffee. The United States is a major supplier of all these commodities, except coffee. West Germany was the world's second largest importer of coffee in 1965. Like the United States, West Germany took an increasing share of its imports from Africa. Colombia was the only major Latin American supplier to increase its shipments significantly.

Animal product imports by West Germany increased \$212 million during the 1960-65 period, mainly the result of increased meat and meat product imports. The value on imports of live animals and dairy products, two major import items, were relatively stable during the 6-year period.

Despite about a 15 percent increase in total meat production (including poultry meat), imports continued to increase in order to supply the expanding consumption. Meat imports increased to 493,438 tons in 1965 compared with 313,038 tons in 1960.

The imposition of EEC variable levies in 1962 and 1963 on poultry and pork products adversely affected import trade with nonmember countries, including the United States. Larger imports from the EEC-member countries more than made up the difference, however.

Only the Netherlands and France of the other 6 major importers supply large quantities of meat to West Germany. The Netherlands was the largest supplier in 1965 with shipments totaling 137,803 tons -- of which 71 percent was poultry meat. Imports from France increased from 43,575 metric tons in 1960 to 85,185 tons in 1965.

The United States and Denmark, 2 major suppliers of poultry meat from outside the EEC, have been losing their total share of the West Germany meat market. Imports from the United States, after peaking at 102,033 metric tons in 1962, declined to 67,418 metric tons in 1965. Takings from Denmark were 37,043 metric tons in 1965, after reaching 72,185 tons in 1962. Both of these non-member EEC countries are facing higher import duties and greater price competition in the West German market.

West Germany, a large importer of dairy products and eggs, increased production of milk and its products and eggs to such a level that imports have shown a general downward trend in recent years. The value of dairy product and egg imports in 1965 was \$223 million compared with \$263 million in 1960. The most striking decline occurred in egg imports, which declined from 408 million dozen in 1960 to 162 million dozen in 1965. During the period, production rose 51 percent to 991 million dozen. Imports from the Netherlands, the major supplier, declined to 84 million dozen in 1965. Denmark, the second major supplier through 1963, supplied only 7 million dozen eggs to West Germany in 1965 -- down from 72 million dozen in 1960. See table 4 for West German imports by major commodity groups.

Table 4 .--West Germany: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	<u>1/</u>
--- Million dollars --							
<u>Animal products</u>							
Animals, live.....	142.9	138.4	104.0	88.2	97.2	166.0	
Meat and products.....	185.5	226.3	277.8	246.0	288.7	372.7	
Dairy products and eggs.....	263.1	267.2	256.0	240.5	213.5	223.4	
Wool.....	2/160.6	2/160.4	150.3	164.6	170.6	157.4	
Other animal products.....	2/145.8	2/187.0	175.5	154.3	167.0	190.8	
Total.....	<u>2/897.9</u>	<u>2/979.3</u>	<u>963.6</u>	<u>893.6</u>	<u>937.0</u>	<u>1,110.3</u>	
--- Million dollars --							
<u>Vegetable products</u>							
Wheat and flour.....	166.1	228.6	262.5	169.9	166.6	166.7	
Feed grains and feeding stuff.....	287.0	258.5	448.7	379.6	473.7	602.9	
Fruits and products.....	449.3	538.6	598.2	569.0	625.0	772.9	
Vegetables and products.....	210.5	237.8	314.6	299.9	321.7	421.4	
Sugar and honey.....	22.9	20.6	33.7	78.7	31.0	40.4	
Coffee, tea, and mate.....	211.6	220.8	229.1	220.3	261.6	299.0	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	113.3	120.7	186.4	165.2	178.1	189.4	
Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels.....	1.94.3	189.0	199.3	205.2	256.0	270.3	
Vegetable fibers.....	2/285.2	2/259.2	240.4	240.0	248.6	231.3	
Other vegetable products.....	2/546.1	2/475.4	530.5	550.0	612.5	681.1	
Total.....	<u>2/2,486.3</u>	<u>2/2,549.2</u>	<u>3,043.4</u>	<u>2,877.8</u>	<u>3,174.8</u>	<u>3,675.4</u>	
Total.....	<u>2/3,384.2</u>	<u>2/3,528.5</u>	<u>4,007.0</u>	<u>3,771.4</u>	<u>4,111.8</u>	<u>4,785.7</u>	

1/ Preliminary.2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

Japan

Japan, the largest customer for U.S. agricultural products, increased imports from \$1,763 million in 1960 to \$2,836 million in 1965, mainly as a result of the substantial increase in imports of livestock feeds. Due primarily to changing consumer demand, Japan's farm resources are going principally into the production of livestock products and fruit and vegetable items. The rapidly expanding population with ever-increasing disposable income has continually expanded its consumption of livestock products and the higher-value vegetable products.

Japan increased imports from the United States 79 percent to \$973 million between 1960-65, and the United States's share of the total market increased 3 percent to 34 percent. Current indications are that Japan will be the first billion dollar market for U.S. farm products.

Imports from developed countries increased 47 percent between 1960 and 1965 to total \$701 million in 1965. Australia accounted for 57 percent of the total, increasing its shipments 45 percent between 1960 and 1965. Canada and South Africa are the only other developed countries that have a significant share of the Japanese market. The import value of \$147 million on Canadian commodities in 1965 was \$26 million larger than 1960 imports. During this period, imports from South Africa increased from \$27 million to \$50 million.

Imports from the Eastern Trade Area rose substantially because of the \$119 million increase in imports from Mainland China. Japan has been increasing its imports from China with the hope that the Mainland will increase purchases of Japanese industrial goods.

Among the less developed countries, the 5 major suppliers to Japan in 1965 were Taiwan, Mexico, Thailand, Ryukyu Islands, and Nicaragua. Imports from the less developed nations were valued at \$1,004 million in 1965 -- up 42 percent from 1960. While imports from Taiwan have increased substantially, that country is in direct competition on many commodities with Mainland China for the Japanese market. Imports from Taiwan in 1965 were \$141 million compared with \$54 million in 1960.

Although feed grain imports on a value basis were second to vegetable fibers as an import item in 1965, the former product is of primary importance in Japan's expansion of its livestock industry. Feed grain imports in 1965 were 6.7 million metric tons compared with 1.7 million tons in 1960. Not having the land area to grow animal feedstuff, Japan imports sizable quantities of these products to feed the expanding livestock industry. The Japanese Government generally has followed a policy of encouraging the growth of the farm economy's livestock sector. With import restrictions on beef, pork, and processed meats, combined with intensive feeding of animals, livestock production has made tremendous strides. For example, between 1960 and 1965, milk production increased 72 percent, egg production rose 104 percent, and meat production advanced 102 percent.

Corn is the major feed grain imported, generally accounting for about 90 percent of the total supply. Since the commodity is unable to compete with higher income crops for Japan's limited land resources, domestic corn production is small. Corn imports in 1965 were 3.4 million metric tons -- up from 1.4 million tons in 1960. The United States supplied 67 percent of the total in 1965. Japan purchases corn on a world basis, however, and a number of countries compete for the market. For example, while takings from Argentina dropped from 427,990 tons in 1960 to 9,212 tons in 1965, imports from Thailand were 576,410 tons in 1965 -- up 81 percent from 1960. Imports from South Africa declined from 254,679 tons in 1960 to 29,633 tons in 1965. Mainland China first supplied a significant quantity in 1963 with shipments of 87,838 tons, and in 1965 the amount grew to 243,469 tons. Countries in the corn market in 1965, but not in 1960, included Canada, Brazil, Rumania, Indonesia, Colombia, Australia, and Tanganyika.

Unmilled cereal imports of 1.6 million metric tons in 1965 accounted for about 23 percent of total feed grain imports, and the United States supplied 82 percent of the total. Imports in 1960 were only 50,322 tons. Whereas Argentine corn shipments to Japan have declined to small volumes, shipments of unmilled cereals increased to 197,144 tons in 1965. Japanese imports of oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels since 1960 have turned sharply upward, totaling 2.7 million metric tons in 1965. Approximately 69 percent of these imports were soybeans, and 79 percent of the soybeans came from the United States. The U.S. share of the soybean market was about 95 percent in 1960. Prior to World War II, Japanese imports of soybeans came mainly from Manchuria, now a part of Mainland China. Since World War II, Chinese beans were supplied to Japan in significant quantities only during the 1955-57 period. Bean shipments to Japan declined substantially in 1958, when the Communist leaders practically ended all trade with Japan. Chinese beans again entered the Japanese market in 1960 and in 1965 accounted for about 20 percent of the market, with shipments totaling 375,908 metric tons.

The third largest supplier of oilseeds, nuts, and kernels is Canada, while Nicaragua is the fourth largest supplier. The latter country dominates the Japanese import market for cottonseed. In 1965, 60 percent, or 129,958 tons, of total imports of this product came from Nicaragua.

The cotton textile industry has played a major role in the economic growth of post-World War II Japan. Exports of finished cotton materials have been a valuable earner of foreign exchange. Japan produces only small quantities of cotton, so most of the raw product must be imported. Imports, after dropping off sharply in 1962 to 634,587 metric tons, rebounded to 735,727 tons in 1965. The decline in 1962 resulted from the cutback in the textile production program imposed by Government regulation. Imports in 1965 from the United States were 249,787 tons, far lower than the level prior to 1962. The U.S. share of the market in 1965 was 34 percent compared with 54 percent in 1960. While Mexico continues to be the second major supplier, the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua increased their combined share of Japan's cotton market from 6 percent to 22 percent in the 6-year period.

Japanese consumers have diversified their diets substantially in recent years in order to improve their general health. Wheat, a relatively high protein product when compared with rice, has played a major role in this diversification.

The Japanese Government has encouraged the use of wheat and flour, and in 1965 Japan required imports of 3.7 million tons -- up 33 percent from 1960. Domestic wheat production was only 1.3 million tons in 1965. The U.S. share of the market in 1965 was 54 percent. Since Japan has been purchasing more hard wheat than soft wheat, the United States has had a more difficult time holding its share of the Japanese market. Large shipments of Canadian wheat to the USSR and Mainland China in 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 probably helped the U.S. position on wheat in Japan during these years, however.

Even though there has been a change in Japan's dietary habits, rice continues to be a basic food item. In order to supply sufficient quantities for its rapidly expanding population, the Government continues to encourage rice production and to supplement production with sizable imports. Imports were 967,285 metric tons in 1965 compared with 177,965 tons in 1960, but 1965 imports were only 6.2 percent of production. During the 6-year period, the United States first supplied rice to Japan in 1964 when takings were 106,526 tons. In 1965, Japanese imports of U.S. rice were 289,733 tons, making the U.S. the largest supplier. Imports from Taiwan were 273,510 tons, while imports from Mainland China were 167,898 tons. China first participated in the market in 1965.

Although restrictive measures are in effect on beef, pork and processed meats, such imports showed substantial increases in 1963 and 1964. Imports were fairly stable from 1960 to 1962 at around the 40,000-ton level but increased to 91,302 tons in 1963, 134,391 tons in 1964, and were 105,906 tons in 1965. Mainly because of their competitive prices, imports are primarily from Australia and New Zealand. See table 5 for Japanese imports by major commodity groups.

France

France, the largest agricultural producer in Western Europe, imports mainly complementary or noncompetitive agricultural products. In many ways, France's commodity imports follow a pattern similar to those of the United States. The main agricultural imports are fruits and vegetables, coffee, cotton, wine, oilseeds, and in recent years, some livestock products.

Imports are affected substantially by Government policy. Some imports are restricted by high import duties or quotas, although imports from the Franc zone usually enter unrestricted. Since France has about one-third of the agricultural production of the EEC, it is probably the pivotal member of the EEC. This position has affected France's agricultural trade pattern in recent years. In 1960, France had practically a \$200 million favorable trade balance over the other EEC members and that balance was widened to about \$355 million in 1965.

France's agricultural imports in 1965 were valued at \$2,581 million -- up 13 percent from 1960. In 1965, the United States became the largest supplier of agricultural products to France with imports valued at \$207 million. During the prior five years, the value of U.S. imported products averaged \$171 million.

Table 5 .--Japan: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1/
-- Million dollars --							
<u>Animal products</u>							
Animals, live.....	2.1	1.1	3.4	3.5	6.3	6.1	
Meat and products.....	14.2	14.5	14.5	32.9	52.7	45.2	
Dairy products and eggs.....	17.1	12.6	16.2	19.1	20.7	22.7	
Wool.....	<u>2/</u> 284.0	<u>2/</u> 371.1	303.2	371.8	381.0	350.1	
Other animals products.....	<u>2/</u> 85.6	<u>2/</u> 107.1	95.8	111.1	112.1	135.2	
Total.....	<u>2/</u> 403.0	<u>2/</u> 506.4	433.1	538.4	572.4	559.3	
<u>Vegetable products</u>							
Wheat and flour.....	187.8	194.3	194.2	229.8	276.5	257.6	
Feed grains and feeding stuff.....	101.6	162.9	190.3	271.7	372.0	457.1	
Fruits and products.....	21.1	31.6	36.3	64.7	95.6	108.2	
Vegetables and products.....	12.1	12.2	20.0	28.5	30.0	39.8	
Sugar and honey.....	121.2	134.7	134.7	260.8	274.6	184.9	
Coffee, tea, and mate.....	11.1	20.5	26.1	28.8	35.4	36.5	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	13.6	21.0	32.3	30.7	47.1	44.6	
Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels.....	185.9	197.5	205.7	271.4	283.8	332.9	
Vegetable fibers.....	<u>2/</u> 472.6	<u>2/</u> 574.3	415.5	481.1	472.4	475.3	
Other vegetable products.....	<u>2/</u> 232.9	<u>2/</u> 208.2	201.2	225.7	268.9	339.3	
Total.....	<u>2/</u> 1,359.9	<u>2/</u> 1,557.2	1,456.3	1,893.2	2,156.3	2,276.2	
Total.....	<u>2/</u> 1,762.9	<u>2/</u> 2,063.6	1,889.4	2,431.6	2,729.1	2,835.5	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

France's imports from the other developed countries of the world increased 52 percent between 1960 and 1965 to \$922 million. Imports from the EEC countries accounted for 74 percent of the increase. The greatest increase in imports from the EEC countries occurred between 1963 and 1965, after the imposition of variable levies on some products imported from third countries. Imports from the EEC countries rose \$223 million between 1960 and 1965, with about 90 percent of the increase occurring in the last 3 years.

France has been importing about 55 percent of its agricultural products from the less developed countries of the world, mainly because of large imports from present or former Franc zone countries. However, between 1960-65, imports from the less developed countries declined 5 percent to \$1,372 million. This decrease represents a 10 percent decline in these countries' share of the French market. The Franc zone countries supplied \$820 million worth of agricultural products to France in 1965, and in 1960, imports from the Franc zone were \$923 million, with the decline mainly due to smaller imports from Algeria. Of course, many of the Franc zone countries are also EEC-AOC. Argentina and Brazil were 2 less developed countries to substantially increase shipments to France and to gain significant shares of the French market.

Since France has been emphasizing export expansion in recent years, imports on only a few commodities have shown significant increases. Probably most significant has been the increase in imports of meat and meat products. During the 1960-65 period, the value of meat product imports increased from \$60 million to \$215 million. Cattle numbers were relatively low in the 1961-63 years, and so domestic beef production did not grow sufficiently to supply the increasing domestic needs. This situation was true also of pork production. Imports of meat in 1965 were 234,018 metric tons -- up from only 74,183 tons in 1960. The Netherlands was the major supplier, accounting for 33 percent of the total market in 1965. The EEC is a deficit area in meat products, so the other EEC countries, except the Netherlands, did not supply significant volumes of meat to France. Therefore, the United States, Argentina, Denmark, Ireland, and Uruguay shipped sizable volumes of meat products to France in 1965.

France is by far the major feed grain producer in Western Europe. To supply its large livestock industry, however, France imports relatively large volumes of corn and oilcake and meal. Corn imports in 1965 were 665,909 tons, or about 20 percent of production. Imports in 1960 were 163,243 tons. The U.S. share was 43 percent in 1960 but increased to 61 percent in 1965. Beginning in 1963, Italy became a factor in the French market with imports totaling 56,657 tons in 1963, 55,212 tons in 1964, and 181,278 tons in 1965.

Imports of other feeding stuff for animals, including mainly oilcake and meal, totaled 1.2 million metric tons in 1965 compared with 468,226 tons in 1960. Oilcake and meal imports accounted for 81 percent of the total in 1965. Imports from the United States of other feeding materials in 1965 were 432,714 tons -- up from only 25,436 tons in 1960.

On a value basis, fruit and fruit products were the major import items in 1965. Imports of such products advanced from \$256 million in 1960 to \$354 million in 1965. Except for Spain and Italy, supplies mainly originate from the Franc

or former Franc zone countries. Total imports in 1965 were 1.7 million metric tons, with the latter group of countries having 53 percent of the market. This share dropped from 57 percent in 1960, however.

French imports of coffee in 1965 were 217,433 metric tons, making it the world's third largest import market for this product. Unlike the United States and West Germany, who still get a major share of their coffee from Latin America, France purchases most of its coffee from the African producing nations -- many of which are Franc zone countries. See table 6 for France's imports by major commodity groups.

Italy

Like most countries of Western Europe, Italy has taken steps to improve its balance of payments position by expanding exports. Imports of agricultural products still exceed exports by a wide margin, however.

Italy's agricultural imports were valued at \$2,219 million in 1965 -- up 48 percent from 1960. Although Italy still uses bilateral trade agreements as an instrument to conduct foreign trade, these agreements generally are not permitted under EEC regulations, so agreements should play a lesser role in Italy's future foreign trade. Imports into Italy during the 1960-65 period fluctuated more than those of the other major importers, probably due to the unstable economic conditions in Italy during the period.

The U.S. share of the Italian market traditionally has been quite large. In 1965, imports from the United States were valued at \$291 million compared with \$176 million in 1960.

Italian imports from the other developed countries of the world increased from \$685 million in 1960 to \$925 million in 1965. The major trading countries to share in this increase during the period were the Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, South Africa, and Australia.

Next to Japan, Italy showed the largest actual increase in shipments from the less developed countries. These countries did not increase their total share of the Italian market, however. Total imports from these countries were \$789 million in 1965 compared with \$532 million in 1960. Imports from Latin America were about \$462 million in 1965. Argentina, a major supplier of red meats, wheat, and barley, supplied Italy with 60 percent of its imports from Latin America in 1965. Imports from Argentina increased slightly over \$120 million between 1960 and 1965. Brazil was another major Latin American supplier. Unlike the other 6 major importers, Italy did not increase substantially imports from the less developed nations of Africa. Sudan was the only African country to show a significant increase in shipments to Italy.

Although trade volume varies substantially, Italy was a large importer of agricultural commodities from East Europe and some of the other Communist bloc countries. Poland and Hungary were the most consistent suppliers of this group to the Italian market during the 6-year period.

Table 6.--France: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>
--- Million dollars ---						
<u>Animal products</u>						
Animals, live.....	27.7	30.5	36.1	49.1	72.1	60.4
Meat and products.....	60.1	63.2	45.8	128.8	223.7	214.5
Dairy products and eggs.	47.0	20.7	29.4	36.2	45.6	64.3
Wool.....	<u>2/</u> 228.7	<u>2/</u> 229.9	216.2	228.4	221.5	191.8
Other animal products.....	<u>2/</u> 116.8	<u>2/</u> 124.6	131.9	151.7	149.4	137.6
Total.....	<u>2/</u> 480.3	<u>2/</u> 468.9	459.4	594.2	712.3	668.6
<u>Vegetable products</u>						
Wheat and flour.....	48.2	65.2	65.3	74.4	68.8	71.4
Feed grains and feeding stuff.....	50.8	60.1	131.3	126.9	135.1	168.9
Fruits and products.....	256.2	256.3	298.6	305.8	321.8	354.0
Vegetables and products.....	109.5	96.9	154.9	186.9	155.4	161.5
Sugar and honey.....	98.0	66.4	74.9	73.8	87.3	74.8
Coffee, tea, and mate.....	144.3	139.7	147.1	148.5	197.2	167.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	26.5	33.1	34.7	37.2	36.5	35.2
Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels.....	166.7	158.1	155.3	167.6	162.9	157.3
Vegetable fibers.....	<u>2/</u> 256.2	<u>2/</u> 246.7	217.7	239.7	230.8	199.8
Other vegetable products.....	<u>2/</u> 644.0	<u>2/</u> 530.6	575.5	490.4	563.0	522.0
Total.....	<u>2/</u> 1,800.4	<u>2/</u> 1,653.1	1,855.3	1,851.2	1,958.8	1,912.8
Total.....	2/2,280.7	2/2,122.0	2,314.7	2,445.4	2,671.1	2,581.4

1/ Preliminary.2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

As compared with the other major importers, which have increased either animal or vegetable products at the expense of the other, Italy increased both these categories in practically equal amounts. On a value basis, feed grains were the largest import item in 1965. The second major item was meat and meat products. Live animals was the third largest import item. Indications are that Italy is attempting to build up its livestock industry by increasing domestic production through feed supply imports and also by supplementing its meat supply with imports of finished products.

Corn was the major feed grain imported, with total 1965 imports of 5.2 million metric tons compared with imports in 1960 of 1.7 million tons. Argentina was the major corn supplier in 1965, with shipments totaling 2.2 million tons, or 43 percent of the total. Argentina's share of the market in 1960 was 74 percent, however. Although the U.S. share of the Italian corn market increased from practically zero in 1960 to 42 percent in 1965, the U.S. share was fairly stable during 1962 to 1965 when imports from Brazil, Rumania, and South Africa were significant. In 1964 and 1965, Brazil was the third largest supplier of corn to the Italian market. Although at a smaller volume, imports from Rumania have shown the most consistent increase, averaging 43 percent annually during the 6-year period.

Beef production is affected appreciably by imported beef prices and the wheat price -- wheat usually is considered an alternative farm enterprise in Italy. Import prices on beef generally have been below domestic prices, and the Government has controlled closely wheat prices, resulting in variations in the cattle population and the beef and veal supply. Meat imports have continued to be quite large, therefore. In 1965, they totaled 303,540 tons, or 25 percent of total production. The importance of Argentina to Italy's total meat supply is apparent when considering the volume of feed grains and meat shipped from that South American country. Argentina's share of the market in 1965 was 18 percent. Total imports nearly doubled between 1960 and 1965. Live animal imports rose appreciably in 1964 and 1965.

Sugar, of which Italy usually has been a marginal net importer showed a substantial increase in 1963 and 1964 but were down some in 1965. Imports were 401,823 tons in 1965 after being 499,944 tons in 1964 and 406,029 tons in 1963. Imports averaged only 30,533 tons in 1960-62. Production in 1964-65 declined 20 percent from the 1955-56 to 1959-60 average. Between 1958 and 1964, meanwhile, consumption increased about 30 percent, necessitating large imports to meet the increasing demand. The Government is encouraging increased planting, thereby working toward self-sufficiency. Indications are that 1965-66 production will be about 1.1 million metric tons -- still down 5 percent from the 1955-56 to 1959-60 average.

Italy is a large net importer of cotton, with imports during the 1960-65 period averaging 241,066 metric tons annually. The U.S. share of the market traditionally has been the largest, but the annual U.S. quantity varied greatly during the 6-year period. Imports in 1965 from the United States were 54,628

tons, or 28 percent of the total market. The U.S. share of the market was at its peak in 1961 when it was 53 percent. Increased price competition from the smaller exporting nations limited U.S. movements to Italy. Mexico, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Sudan became more competitive in the Italian market. See table 7 for Italy's imports by major commodity groups.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands, always historically important in world trade of agricultural products, increased imports of agricultural products substantially during the 1960-65 period. In 1965, imports of farm products were valued at \$1,288 million, up 31 percent from 1960. Agricultural imports usually account for about 20 percent of total imports. Besides its large imports for domestic consumption, the Netherlands is the focal point of West European trade because of the large volumes of products going through Rotterdam. Rotterdam is a large processing center for agricultural products, particularly for processing grains into animal feed preparations and oilseeds into vegetable oils.

Economic growth in the Netherlands was at a steady high rate during the 1960-65 period. The Dutch population, with increased disposable income, demanded more animal products and higher valued fruit products. The growing domestic demand and always strong export demand for animal products required larger supplies of these products. Animal feed requirements, therefore, advanced each year, resulting in larger imports of feed grains.

The United States was by far the major supplier of agricultural products to the Netherlands in 1960-65. Imports from the United States in 1965 were valued at \$357 million compared with \$268 million in 1960. The U.S. share of the market was at its peak in 1964, when it was 30 percent and imports were valued at \$374 million.

The Netherlands increased imports from the other developed countries from \$252 million in 1960 to \$417 million in 1965, with imports from other EEC members accounting for 65 percent of the increase. Imports from Belgium-Luxembourg, the largest trading partner of the Netherlands within the EEC, rose \$46 million during the 6-year period to \$106 million in 1965. The Benelux customs union, effective in 1948, accounts for the large volume of trade between Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. In 1948, all customs duties between the members were abolished and a common external tariff was established. While the 3 members also are members of the EEC, trade between them probably will continue large in relation to trade with other EEC members, since the Benelux agreements will remain in effect.

None of the other developed nations outside of the EEC are significant suppliers of farm products to the Netherlands. Many, such as Denmark, have similar import and export trade patterns and so their trade remained relatively stable and small.

Although 1965 imports from the Eastern Trade Area were more than double the 1964 level, the Netherlands traditionally has not been a major importer of

Table 7 .--Italy: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1/
	-- Million dollars --						
<u>Animal products</u>							
Animals, live.....	88.0	71.6	83.0	175.9	154.7	169.1	
Meat and products.....	119.0	47.3	95.3	229.6	279.7	305.3	
Dairy products and eggs.....	95.6	90.3	105.4	128.6	100.1	145.8	
Wool.....	2/212.4	2/195.2	208.7	222.8	225.9	177.0	
Other animal products.....	2/136.3	2/121.4	128.3	134.1	131.8	129.2	
Total.....	2/651.3	2/525.8	620.7	891.0	892.2	926.4	
<u>Vegetable products</u>							
Wheat and flour.....	46.0	176.9	44.0	34.1	56.7	92.1	
Feed grains and feeding stuff.....	164.8	159.7	214.1	330.1	330.6	463.7	
Fruits and products.....	26.3	29.3	35.4	43.5	32.3	76.1	
Vegetables and products.....	18.6	20.6	30.6	36.0	35.0	54.1	
Sugar and honey.....	2.7	2.6	2.5	90.1	106.0	34.2	
Coffee, tea, and mate.....	72.4	68.0	69.6	74.5	89.6	99.3	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	10.0	9.8	37.7	35.9	26.8	13.2	
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels.....	56.0	67.6	77.0	97.8	89.0	113.9	
Vegetable fibers.....	2/206.3	2/193.9	182.3	180.6	183.3	149.1	
Other vegetable products.....	2/244.8	2/184.0	209.3	263.0	184.2	197.3	
Total.....	2/847.9	2/912.4	902.5	1,185.6	1,133.5	1,293.0	
Total.....	2/1,499.2	2/1,438.2	1,523.2	2,076.6	2,025.7	2,219.4	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

agricultural products from the Communist countries. Imports in 1965 were \$52 million. The increase over 1964 was due mainly to a substantial increase in trade with the USSR and Mainland China.

The less developed countries had a 36 percent share of the Netherlands' market in 1965 compared with 43 percent in 1960. Imports from these countries, however, grew from \$423 million in 1960 to \$462 million in 1965. The major suppliers in 1965 were Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria, Indonesia, Philippines, Angola, Peru, and Colombia.

The Netherlands is not a large producer of feed grains, and thus depends on imports for the necessary feeds to supply its expanding livestock industry. Feed grain imports were 4.3 times larger than domestic production in 1965 and were 24 percent of total agricultural imports. Although consumption of animal products is relatively high in the Netherlands, exports of dairy products, eggs, and meat products account for significant shares of domestic production. For example, in 1965, 34 percent of the butter, 56 percent of the cheese, 30 percent of the eggs, and 44 percent of the meat were exported.

Between 1960 and 1965, feed grain imports advanced 22 percent to 4.8 million metric tons. Corn imports were 1.8 million tons in 1965 compared with 1.3 million in 1960. During this period, the U.S. share of the corn market rose from 54 percent to 88 percent. Argentina, the second major supplier, contributed 134,312 tons in 1965 compared with 359,784 tons in 1960. While France and Italy substantially increased their share of the large West German corn market, they were not major suppliers to the Netherlands during the 1960-65 period. According to recent reports, about 500,000 tons of imported corn is going into starch production and not animal feed. Starch production has grown significantly in recent years, as both domestic industrial use and exports have been increasing.

Imports of other feeding stuff for animals were 1.8 million tons in 1965 -- up 69 percent from 1960. The United States also is the largest supplier of such commodities, but does not dominate this market as it does the corn market. Imports from the United States were 578,819 tons in 1965 compared with only 139,590 tons in 1960. In 1965, 34 percent of U.S. products purchased consisted of oilcake and meal. Argentina is the major supplier of this product with a market share in 1965 of 40 percent.

Other feeding stuff imports from EEC countries were a combined total of 418,503 tons in 1965 compared with 331,912 tons in 1960. West Germany is the largest supplier of the EEC members. All of these countries ship mainly low cost feeds such as hay, fodder, and straw.

Oilseed, oilnut, and oil kernel imports, although a major import item, did not increase significantly during the 1960-65 period. Imports of these products in 1965 were 781,845 tons -- up only 3 percent from the 1960 level. Imports of soybeans accounted for 50 percent of the total in 1965, and the United States supplied 93 percent of the soybeans.

To supplement domestic meat supplies, the Netherlands imported substantially larger quantities of meat products and live animals in 1964 and 1965. The value of live animal imports averaged \$30 million in 1964 and 1965, after

averaging \$10 million during 1960-63. The value of meat product imports averaged \$52 million in 1964 and 1965, after averaging \$22 million in the previous 4 years.

The Netherlands increased imports of fruit products 39 percent to 495,347 metric tons in 1965. Fresh product imports accounted for 79 percent of the total and advanced 33 percent between 1960-65. While Spain was the major supplier, its market share declined from 28 percent in 1960 to 21 percent in 1965. Colombia was the second largest supplier in 1965, with imports from this country -- all bananas -- totaling 49,542 metric tons. This quantity was up 213 percent from 1960 imports. Imports from Brazil rose from 15,862 tons in 1960 to 40,307 tons in 1965. Oranges accounted for 98 percent of the total products coming from Brazil. Imports from the United States were 26,191 tons in 1965 compared with 15,569 tons in 1960. Italy, a major producer of citrus products and an EEC member, supplied 20,020 tons of fresh fruit in 1965, about double the 1960 level.

Imports of vegetable products grew from 167,057 tons in 1960 to 576,502 tons in 1965. The most significant development in vegetable product imports was the import of 232,528 tons of dry leguminous vegetables from the USSR in 1965. These products were probably used in animal feeds rather than for human consumption. See table 8 for the Netherlands' imports by major commodity groups.

Belgium-Luxembourg

Belgium-Luxembourg, an area limited in land resources and labor force, has been able to increase agricultural output at a fairly steady if not spectacular rate. Increased output has come about through greater fertilizer and machinery use and increased imports of animal feed products.

The commodity import pattern of Belgium-Luxembourg is similar to the Netherlands. Feed grain imports account for the largest share of total imports, and fruit product imports also have advanced substantially -- reflecting the ever-increasing growth in income. Imports of wool and vegetable fibers, mainly cotton, also are quite large.

The United States was a major supplier of agricultural products to Belgium-Luxembourg during the 1960-65 period. Imports from the United States were valued at \$174 million in 1965 compared with \$135 million in 1960.

Imports from the other developed countries were \$615 million in 1965, up 48 percent during the 6-year period, with the increase mainly due to larger imports from the other EEC members. Imports from EEC members were \$385 million in 1965 -- up 56 percent from 1960. This increase accounted for 69 percent of the growth in total imports from other developed countries. The Netherlands accounted for 50 percent of total imports from EEC members, and its share rose from 14 to 17 percent. Excluding the United States and EEC members, Australia was the largest supplier of agricultural commodities to Belgium-Luxembourg of the developed countries. Imports in 1965 from Australia were \$53 million -- up only \$4 million from 1960, however.

Table 8 .--Netherlands: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1/
-- Million dollars --							
<u>Animal products</u>							
Animals, live	8.1	14.3	11.3	8.0	33.1	26.5	
Meat and products	22.2	21.8	21.4	24.4	53.3	49.9	
Dairy products and eggs	6.0	6.2	4.4	14.9	35.4	39.1	
Wool	<u>2/</u> 43.5	<u>2/</u> 46.5	23.1	28.0	32.0	27.0	
Other animal products	<u>2/</u> 65.8	<u>2/</u> 75.4	49.3	51.4	61.3	65.6	
Total	<u>2/</u> 145.6	<u>2/</u> 164.2	109.5	126.7	215.1	208.1	
<u>Vegetable products</u>							
Wheat and flour	67.0	70.1	78.8	64.8	59.8	74.9	
Feed grains and feeding stuff	225.3	212.1	261.7	305.4	294.7	315.4	
Fruits and products	57.3	66.9	77.6	84.5	85.8	100.2	
Vegetables and products	16.8	20.7	29.3	28.5	33.7	59.6	
Sugar and honey	21.0	14.0	13.5	38.5	52.1	19.6	
Coffee, tea, and mate	54.5	62.1	56.6	64.1	87.6	87.7	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	52.9	56.1	34.6	46.1	55.7	56.3	
Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	105.0	97.9	98.2	96.5	114.3	117.1	
Vegetable fibers	<u>2/</u> 73.9	<u>2/</u> 76.3	62.2	71.0	74.7	65.9	
Other vegetable products	<u>2/</u> 166.9	<u>2/</u> 161.1	147.9	167.9	186.3	183.3	
Total	<u>2/</u> 840.6	<u>2/</u> 837.3	860.4	967.3	1,044.7	1,080.0	
Total	<u>2/</u> 986.2	<u>2/</u> 1,001.5	969.9	1,094.0	1,259.8	1,288.1	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.

Belgium-Luxembourg imports from the Eastern trade area were \$33 million in 1965 compared with \$27 million in 1960. The largest supplier was Mainland China, with imports from that country totaling \$10 million in 1965.

Imports from the less developed countries were \$294 million in 1965 -- up from \$265 million in 1960. Argentina and Brazil accounted for 33 percent of total imports from the less developed countries in 1965 compared with 26 percent in 1960. Other major suppliers in this grouping were Pakistan, Colombia, Indonesia, and Nigeria.

Commodity imports by Belgium-Luxembourg are made mainly to meet the needs of the expanding livestock industry and the textile industry. In 1965, imports of feed grains, vegetable fibers, and wool accounted for 38 percent of total agricultural imports.

Feed grain imports in 1965 totaled 3.0 million tons compared with 2.3 million tons in 1960. Domestic production has not kept pace with the increasing domestic feed grain requirements. In 1965, imports were 2.9 times larger than production, while in 1960 they were 2.0 times larger. Acreage used in feed grain production has remained relatively stable over the years, indicating a general reliance on imports for feed grain supplies.

Corn, not produced in significant quantities in Belgium, is the major feed grain imported. Imports in 1965 were 809,927 metric tons compared with 553,527 metric tons in 1960. The U.S. share of the Belgium-Luxembourg corn market increased substantially during the 6-year period and was 78 percent in 1965 -- double the 1960 share. Imports from Argentina, the second major supplier, varied a great deal during 1960-65.

Imports first were made from Rumania during the 1960-65 period in 1961, when 92,987 tons were imported. During the next 4 years, imports averaged only about 47,000 tons from this East European country.

Imports of other feeding stuff were 1.0 million tons in 1965 compared with 774,042 tons in 1960. The major items imported include oilcake and meal and beet pulp or bagasse. France and the Netherlands were the major suppliers of other feeding stuff. Imports from the United States in 1965 were 148,154 tons, and about 70 percent of this amount being oilcake and meal. Beet pulp or bagasse imports totaled 213,700 tons in 1965, with the Netherlands supplying 95,210 tons and France 46,193 tons.

Belgium-Luxembourg substantially increased imports of live animals in 1964 and 1965. Most of the animals imported were used for rebuilding the domestic livestock population. Imports in 1964 and 1965 averaged \$27 million, after averaging only \$6 million the previous 4 years.

Fruit product imports in 1965 were 440,026 tons compared with 334,300 tons in 1960. Fresh product imports accounted for 85 percent of the total in 1965. Although Spain was the largest supplier of fresh products, imports from that

country were relatively stable at about the 80,000 ton level. Takings from Italy increased from 15,090 tons in 1960 to 54,590 tons in 1965. Imports (practically all bananas) from Ecuador and Colombia advanced from a combined total of 35,074 tons in 1960 to 69,177 tons in 1965. Imports from the United States almost doubled to 32,350 tons in 1965, and its market share increased from 6 to 9 percent. Oranges were the major product imported from the United States.

While imports of wool and vegetable fibers have remained relatively stable, they account for a large share of total imports. Australia and New Zealand dominate the wool market, supplying 66 percent of total imports in 1965.

Belgium-Luxembourg cotton imports in 1965 were 80,280 tons -- down from 127,443 tons in 1960, and while the United States was the largest supplier in 1965 its market share dropped to 21 percent after reaching 44 percent in 1960. The Belgian cotton spinning industry generally has been going through structural changes, including mainly vertical and horizontal integration. The industry making efforts to meet increased competition at a time when excess capacity exists, wage rates are increasing, and competition for workers is keen. The use of synthetics particularly has made great strides in Belgium, affecting cotton use substantially. Of the 19,000 metric-ton increase in synthetic use in the EEC during 1960-64, 47 percent of the increase occurred in Belgium-Luxembourg. Raw cotton use continued to dominate total fiber use. See table 9 for Belgium-Luxembourg imports by major commodity groups.

Table 9.--Belgium-Luxembourg: Imports of agricultural commodities by groups, value, 1960-65

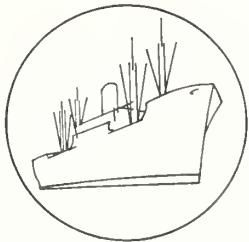
Commodity groups	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1/
	-- Million dollars --						
Animal products							
Animals, live	6.4	7.5	5.4	4.9	27.1	26.1	
Meat and products	24.0	23.2	22.6	34.3	49.3	59.8	
Dairy products and eggs	30.4	29.1	28.7	34.9	50.9	58.6	
Wool	2/141.7	2/156.7	120.2	114.8	146.6	115.0	
Other animal products	2/28.3	2/33.8	31.3	29.3	34.4	42.8	
Total	2/230.8	2/250.3	208.2	218.2	308.3	302.3	
Vegetable products							
Wheat and flour	36.5	44.0	38.5	52.0	54.3	55.7	
Feed grains and feeding stuff	130.8	114.9	169.3	154.9	158.5	205.3	
Fruits and products	56.2	62.8	62.9	67.5	70.4	86.9	
Vegetables and products	33.5	35.3	42.3	43.1	43.3	49.7	
Sugar and honey	13.6	2.7	3.3	13.6	13.2	4.7	
Coffee, tea, and mate	51.0	45.3	43.7	44.9	63.7	67.6	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	25.2	26.3	24.7	28.7	33.9	38.8	
Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	34.8	36.6	40.8	34.3	45.8	46.3	
Vegetable fibers	2/104.0	2/114.9	104.7	103.7	119.3	108.2	
Other vegetable products	2/126.6	2/123.1	115.3	125.5	139.6	150.7	
Total	2/612.2	2/605.9	645.5	668.2	742.0	813.9	
Total	2/843.0	2/856.2	853.7	886.4	1,050.3	1,116.2	

-36-

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: Statistical Papers - Commodity Trade Statistics published by the United Nations.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FISCAL YEARS 1961-1962 THROUGH 1965-66

by

Joseph R. Corley 1/

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$1,593 million in 1965-66, 16 percent above the preceding year and 35 percent above 1961-62. Only in 1962-63 of the 5-year period did exports to this largest market for U.S. agricultural products show a decline. In July 1962, the European Economic Community instituted its system of variable levies against imports of feed grains, wheat and flour, poultry, eggs, and pork (excluding variety meats), lard, and swine by the EEC countries from nonmember countries. Exports of commodities subject to the variable import levies reached a low in fiscal year 1962-63, resulting in the decrease in total exports.

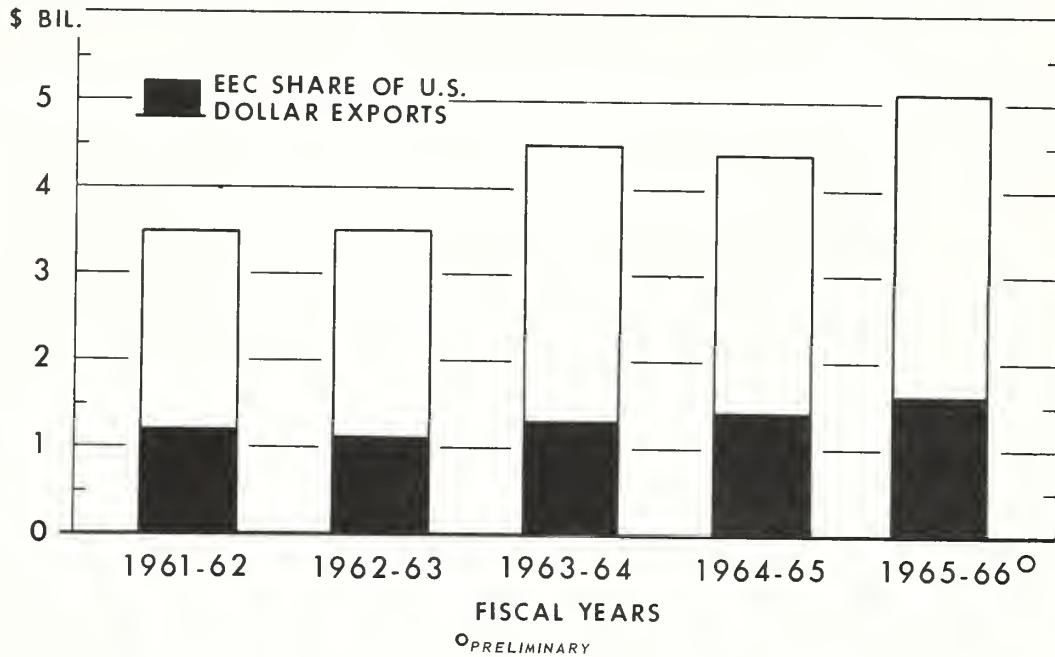
The EEC received 24 percent of total U.S. farm product exports in 1965-66 compared with 23 percent in 1961-62. U.S. exports to the European Common Market are primarily dollar sales, and the EEC accounted for 31 percent of the foreign commercial market for U.S. agricultural products in 1965-66. Although the EEC's share has remained constant at about 30 percent, U.S. dollar sales of agricultural products since 1961-62 increased 46 percent.

Between fiscal 1961-62 and 1962-63, exports of U.S. agricultural products that became subject to the EEC's variable import levies in July 1962 declined 16 percent. The exports of feed grains and dairy products continued to increase but were offset by sharp declines in wheat, flour, beef, veal and cattle, and poultry and eggs.

Overall, exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to the EEC have expanded for both the variable levy commodities and those not subject to variable levies. The increase in U.S. exports of variable levy commodities has centered primarily around those products not provided in sufficient quantities within the EEC. For this reason, U.S. grain exports have continued to grow substantially, while exports of animal and animal products have declined. Although grain production has increased in the EEC, it has not maintained pace with the expanding demand.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

DOLLAR SALES OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND SHARE EXPORTED TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4672-66(8)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 3

Among the non-variable levy commodities, soybeans and protein meal have increased substantially. The United States is the principal world source for these products. Tobacco exports have risen more slowly because of increased competition from Rhodesia and other producers. Cotton exports from the United States have declined, due principally to increased competition from developing countries and the greater use of synthetic substitutes.

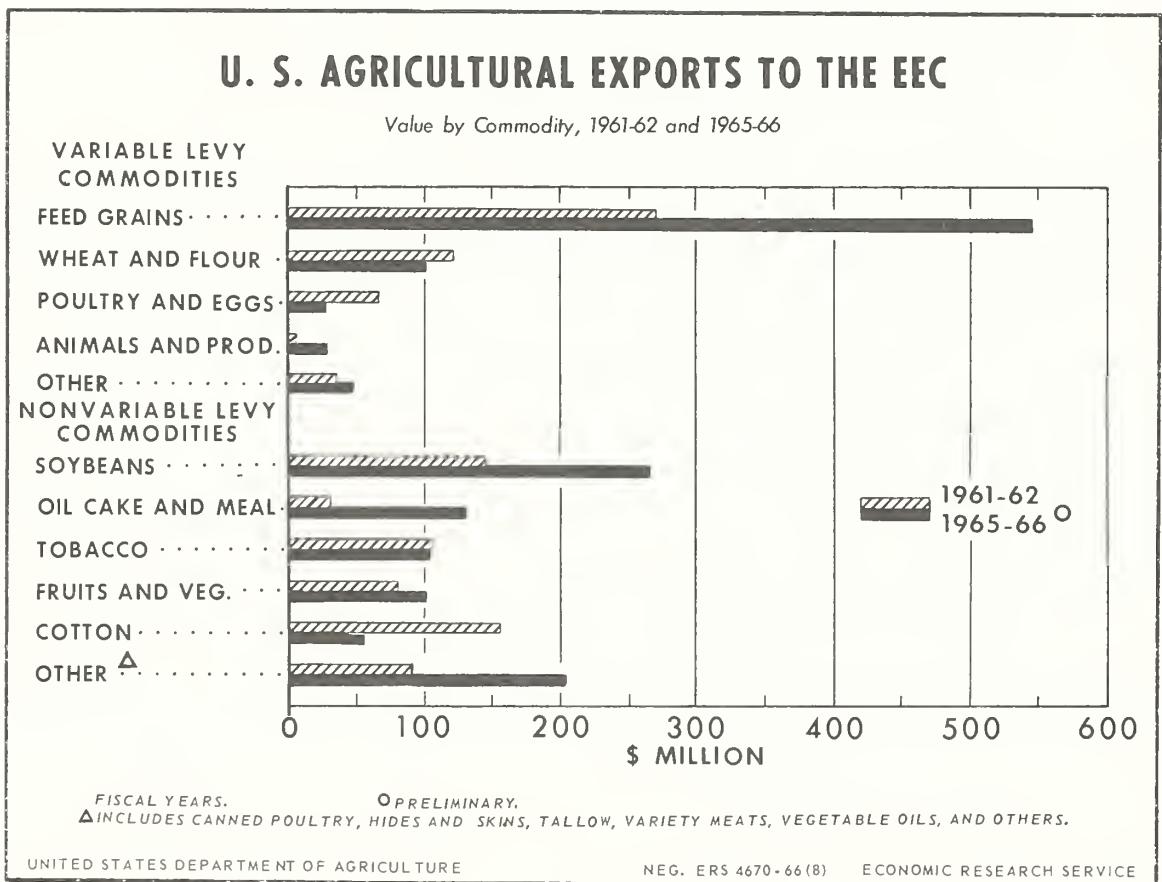
Agricultural Commodities Subject to Variable Import Levies.---Over the 5-year period, U.S. exports of variable levy commodities advanced 48 percent to \$737 million in 1965-66 from \$498 million in 1961-62, and 77 percent from the \$416 million in 1962-63.

Feed grains accounted for the largest share of exports to the European Common Market. In 1961-62, feed grains were 23 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC and they expanded to 34 percent in 1965-66. Although production in the EEC increased during the 5-year period, the demand for animal feedstuff grew more rapidly than production, and imports were used to fill the gap between production and total requirements.

Wheat and flour exports from the United States dropped substantially in 1962-63 and fluctuated sharply through 1965-66. As a share of agricultural exports subject to EEC variable levies, wheat and flour declined to 14 percent in 1965-66 from 23 percent in 1961-62, after reaching a low of 7 percent in 1964-65.

U.S. exports of poultry and eggs have declined since 1961-62. In that year, they accounted for 13 percent of the agricultural products exported to the EEC subject to variable levies. In 1965-66, they accounted for 4 percent. Exports of broilers and fryers dropped 83 percent during the 5-year period. In 1961-62, the year before variable levies on poultry became effective, broilers and fryers accounted for 8 percent of variable levy commodities; in 1965-66, their share had declined to 1 percent. However, turkey exports have shown an upward trend since 1962-63.

Although U.S. exports of farm products subject to the EEC's variable import levies have increased, the rise can be credited to a few commodities, notably grains. Feed grains and wheat together have increased sharply since 1962-63, while exports of the other variable levy commodities in total, have decreased. Feed grains and wheat accounted for 77 percent of variable levy commodities in 1961-62, and 87 percent in 1965-66. Excluding feed grains and wheat, the share of variable levy commodities in 1965-66 declined 12 percent from 1961-62, and 5 percent from 1962-63.



U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EEC

Value of Variable and Nonvariable Levy Commodities

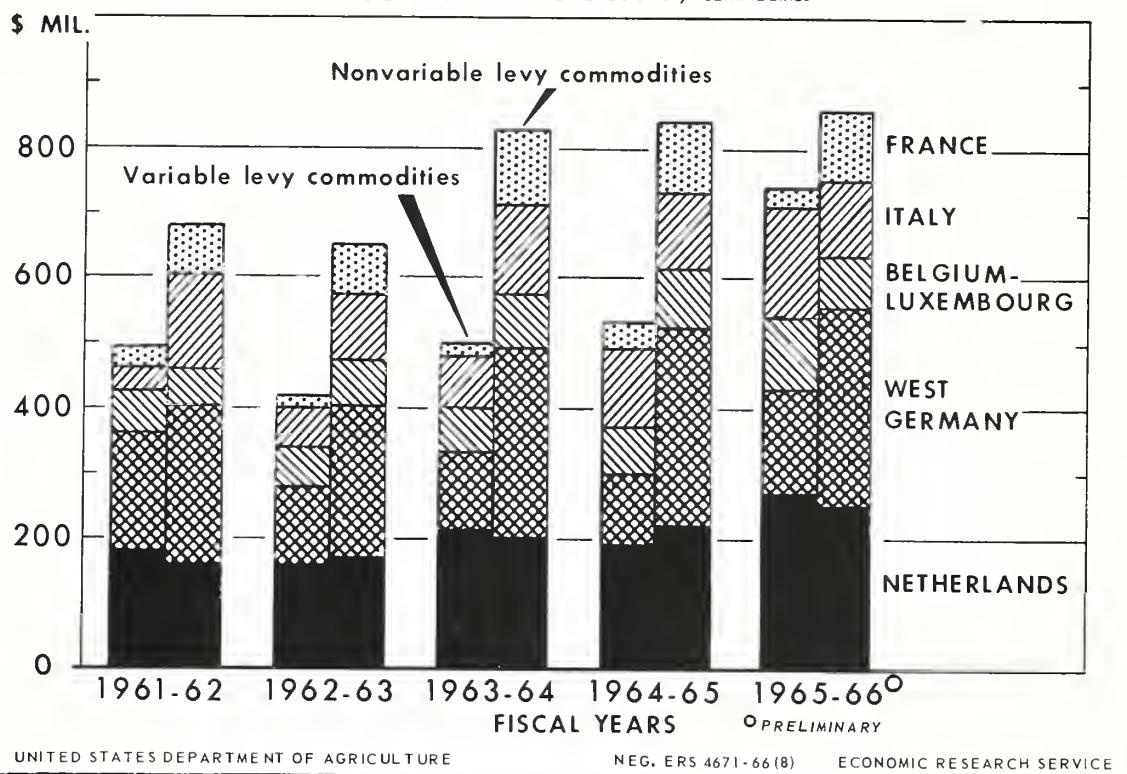


Fig. 5

Exports of Non-variable Levy Commodities.--U.S. exports of farm products not subject to the EEC's variable import levies were up 25 percent in 1965-66 from 1961-62. In 1962-63, exports of these commodities were down slightly primarily as a result of a sharp drop in cotton shipments to the EEC. Between 1961-62 and 1962-63, cotton exports fell \$70 million, or 45 percent, to \$87 million. The following year, cotton exports again increased to a high for the 5-year period of \$191 million. Since 1963-64, cotton exports have declined to a low of \$54 million in 1965-66. The continued decline since 1963-64 has resulted from increased competition from developing countries, a working down of stocks, and the increased use of synthetic fibers.

Soybean exports to the EEC increased sharply from 1961-62 to 1965-66, rising steadily each year. Soybean exports were \$147 million in 1961-62, and \$261 million in 1965-66. Exports of oilcake and meal also rose sharply, growing to \$129 million in 1965-66 from \$32 million in 1961-62.

Exports of fruits and vegetables increased more slowly over the period but reached a high of \$99 million in 1965-66 compared with \$81 million in 1961-62. Other commodities that increased over the 5-year period included hides and skins, tallow, and variety meats. Exports of canned poultry and vegetable oils declined in 1965-66 from 1964-65.

Exports to Individual EEC Countries

Netherlands.--The Netherlands was the principal EEC market for U.S. agricultural exports. In 1965-66, the Netherlands total receipts of farm products from the United States totaled \$515 million, up 48 percent from \$348 million in 1961-62 and 50 percent from \$344 million in 1962-63. U.S. exports to the Netherlands declined slightly in 1962-63 from 1961-62.

Exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable levies increased 60 percent from 1962-63 to 1965-66. In the latter year, exports of variable levy commodities amounted to \$269 million, 52 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands. Feed grains accounted for the bulk and amounted to \$179 million in 1965-66. Wheat and flour totaled \$43 million. The Netherlands received the largest share of U.S. exports of feed grains, wheat, and flour. In 1965-66, the Netherlands accounted for 35 percent of EEC's feed grain and wheat receipts. However, a portion of the feed grains and wheat exported to the Netherlands was transshipped to other European countries.

U.S. exports of commodities to the Netherlands not subject to variable levies totaled \$246 million in 1965-66, up 41 percent from 1962-63. The value of U.S. non-variable levy farm products exported to the Netherlands was below the value of variable levy commodities in 1965-66, due primarily to the substantial increase in feed grain and wheat exports.

Soybeans was the principal non-variable levy commodity exported, and in 1965-66, its share was 38 percent of total non-variable levy commodities compared to 25 percent in 1962-63. Soybean exports have advanced sharply during this period, up 66 percent. Oilcake and meal exports were up 55 percent in 1965-66 from 1962-63. Tobacco, fruits and vegetables, tallow, hides and skins, and variety meats also advanced substantially. Canned poultry, although a small share of the total rose sharply.

U.S. exports of cotton to the Netherlands continued to decline and in 1965-66, amounted to \$5.8 million, 63 percent below the 5-year high in 1961-62. U.S. exports of vegetable oils to the Netherlands declined slightly to \$7.6 million in 1965-66 from the high of \$14.4 million reached in 1963-64.

West Germany.--Agricultural exports to West Germany from the United States totaled \$476 million in 1965-66, up 37 percent from the 5-year low in 1962-63. Total agricultural exports maintained a fairly constant level from 1961-62 through 1964-65, except for 1962-63; for the latest fiscal year, the increase was 17 percent over 1964-65.

Exports of farm products subject to variable import levies amounted to \$164 million in 1965-66. This was 34 percent of total agricultural exports to West Germany. Principal commodities among those subject to variable levies were feed grains, wheat, and poultry -- especially turkeys. These commodities accounted for 92 percent of the total variable levy product exports to West Germany in 1965-66.

Feed grain exports to West Germany reached \$110 million in 1965-66, 65 percent above year earlier exports, and 53 percent above feed grain exports in 1961-62. This substantial increase occurred primarily because of the poor West German grain harvest in 1965-66.

Wheat exports to West Germany rose 90 percent in 1965-66 from 1962-63 but were below the level in 1961-62. Wheat production, like the production of other grains, was down in 1965-66, causing greater demand from outside sources.

Exports of poultry and eggs were \$19 million in 1965-66, down slightly from 1964-65. Poultry exports were highest in 1961-62 for the 5-year period, amounting to \$55 million. U.S. turkey exports to West Germany in 1965-66 were \$12 million, about 90 percent above the value of turkey exports in 1964-65, and 69 percent above 1961-62. Purchases of U.S. broilers and fryers in 1965-66 were \$4.8 million -- 13 percent below 1964-65.

Commodities not subject to variable levies were \$313 million in 1965-66, up 31 percent from 1961-62. Principal commodities were soybeans, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, oilcake, and meal. These products accounted for 75 percent of West Germany's purchases of non-variable levy commodities in 1965-66. Other increases occurred in hides and skins and tallow. Decreases in U.S. exports to West Germany occurred in cotton, down 61 percent; and vegetable oils, down 64 percent from 1964-65.

Italy.--Italy, the third largest EEC customer, received U.S. agricultural exports valued at \$277 million. Of commodities subject to variable levies exported from the United States, feed grains accounted for almost 90 percent. Italy's feed grain purchases from the United States have shown a substantial increase, and their value in 1965-66 was 44 percent above those of 1964-65, and almost seven times the 1961-62 value.

Among the U.S. exports of farm products to Italy not subject to EEC variable import levies soybeans, oilcake and meal, cotton, and tallow accounted for the largest shares in 1965-66. Of these commodities, exports of soybeans and oilcake and meal have increased over 1964-65, while purchases of cotton and tallow declined.

Belgium-Luxembourg.--U.S. exports of agricultural products to Belgium-Luxembourg totaled \$183 million in 1965-66, 19 percent above 1964-65, and 40 percent above the \$130 million in 1961-62. The larger share of agricultural products purchased by Belgium-Luxembourg were those subject to variable levies. Feed grains accounted for 87 percent of the variable levy volume in 1965-66. U.S. exports of feed grains in 1965-66 increased 66 percent to \$90 million from 1961-62, and 86 percent from 1962-63.

Of U.S. exports of agricultural commodities not subject to variable levies, soybeans, fruits and vegetables, and oilcake and meal were the principal products. Soybean purchases were \$24 million in 1965-66, up 27 percent from 1964-65, and 72 percent from 1961-62. Fruit and vegetable exports rose slightly from 1964-65, as did exports of oilcake and meal. However, oilcake and meal exports were substantially above those in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

France.--Exports to France of \$142 million in 1965-66 were 9 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC -- the smallest share. Farm products subject to variable levies, totaling \$29 million, accounted for 20 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural exports to France in 1965-66. Wheat accounted for 60 percent of the variable levy commodities in 1965-66. U.S. wheat exports to France have fluctuated sharply during the past 5 years, from a low of \$3 million in 1962-63 to a high of \$18 million in 1963-64.

Exports of non-variable levy products totaled \$113 million in 1965-66, compared with \$110 million in the previous year. Principal commodities were oilcake and meal, cotton, variety meats, and fruits and vegetables. Of these commodities, cotton has declined, dropping 69 percent from a high of \$49 million in 1963-64 to \$15 million in 1965-66.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity and country, fiscal years 1961-62 through 1965-66

Commodity exported	Total E.E.C.					Netherlands				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Variable levy commodities:	-- 1,000 dollars --									
Feed grains	271,080	273,709	277,655	377,238	536,988	119,051	120,219	121,154	141,649	179,193
Rice	17,170	13,028	15,569	9,817	14,915	3,349	2,143	6,677	1,656	3,618
Rye grain	9,206	24,160	8,080	1,753	2,834	4,175	7,331	6,081	466	1,544
Wheat grain	114,371	38,747	91,106	35,408	101,732	39,169	16,421	33,134	14,465	41,910
Wheat flour	7,079	3,203	2,896	1,553	1,212	5,287	1,725	1,831	1,490	1,108
Beef and veal (exc. variety meats) and cattle	21	111	599	2,066	1,820	6	7	42	376	302
Dairy products	1,620	7,091	40,744	44,280	18,479	54	1,678	18,206	16,032	16,301
Lard	3,266	2,568	2,703	1,170	1,229	520	88	207	54	26
Pork and swine (exc. variety meats)	444	383	10,200	520	1,249	101	63	3,665	89	120
Poultry and eggs:										
Live Poultry	710	1,161	1,105	1,160	1,534	17	47	128	111	95
Broilers and fryers	38,220	13,143	12,671	7,038	6,481	5,752	3,011	3,097	1,231	1,514
Other chickens	10,925	4,405	7,772	4,558	1,359	1,440	698	930	830	359
Turkeys	9,160	7,905	9,595	12,823	16,595	459	1,037	1,279	1,668	2,731
Other fresh poultry	847	389	348	1,086	506	118	55	55	215	207
Eggs	5,095	2,824	2,466	1,671	2,355	335	153	26	115	183
Total poultry and eggs	64,957	29,837	33,957	28,336	28,830	8,121	5,001	5,515	4,170	5,089
Other	8,316	23,323	22,680	27,230	27,847	3,327	13,205	14,910	17,939	19,753
Total	497,530	416,160	506,189	529,371	737,135	183,160	167,881	211,422	198,386	268,964
Non-variable levy commodities:										
Canned poultry	1,696	1,572	2,986	3,864	2,925	22	26	61	106	166
Cotton, excluding linters	157,093	86,847	191,148	127,227	53,719	15,650	10,968	16,197	10,838	5,751
Fruits and vegetables	80,595	95,763	88,115	88,157	99,188	21,352	21,819	21,293	21,235	24,416
Hides and skins	21,957	16,610	23,623	27,844	31,158	9,850	8,285	9,815	11,462	13,915
Oilcake and meal	32,302	54,027	55,379	101,865	129,473	10,596	16,878	11,873	23,342	26,415
Soybeans	147,095	163,826	193,934	200,642	260,763	49,389	56,902	61,058	76,386	94,213
Tallow	32,266	22,926	32,691	35,396	36,276	8,935	5,211	11,715	13,509	16,784
Tobacco, unmanufactured	104,529	103,115	105,702	104,064	105,003	16,273	18,064	20,828	17,525	21,907
Variety meats	16,724	18,140	26,335	32,532	33,015	6,598	6,672	8,308	10,103	10,955
Vegetable oils, expressed	18,368	13,346	29,630	40,660	17,692	5,251	6,143	14,421	13,723	7,582
Food for relief or charity	18,445	9,964	8,535	5,348	3,838	0	13	139	43	184
Other	55,416	67,319	68,640	73,977	83,205	20,611	25,238	26,045	26,833	23,287
Total	686,486	653,455	826,718	841,576	856,255	164,527	176,219	201,753	225,105	245,575
Total EEC	1,184,016	1,069,605	1,332,907	1,370,947	1,593,390	347,687	344,100	413,175	423,491	514,539

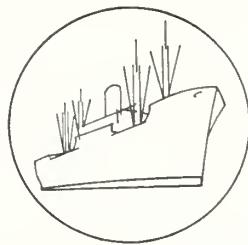
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Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity and country, fiscal years 1961-62 through 1965-66 - continued

Commodity exported	Belgium and Luxembourg			France						
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
-- 1,000 dollars --										
Variable levy commodities:										
Feed grains	53,964	48,237	50,167	56,327	89,714	3,539	1,786	1,251	6,572	4,799
Rice	1,312	1,803	1,960	1,706	1,334	6	504	634	878	2,337
Rye grain	82	185	184	0	122	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain	11,429	4,768	8,603	1,561	10,025	11,227	3,140	17,880	9,128	17,535
Wheat flour	3	39	45	21	20	0	35	12	11	39
Beef and veal (exc. variety meats) and cattle	3									
Dairy products	198	458	7,190	7,723	81	10	96	448	539	985
Lard	428	176	343	53	46	0	1	8	0	0
Pork and swine (exc. variety meats)	4	9	706	303	34	17	10	5,189	83	1,032
Poultry and eggs:										
Live poultry	271	311	314	193	223	0	0	24	97	143
Broilers and fryers	10	5	2	3	16	7	3	23	6	36
Other chickens	33	55	10	3	18	7	8	25	8	11
Turkeys	46	66	56	125	174	0	5	15	7	17
Other fresh poultry	0	0	2	9	3	8	3	4	24	0
Eggs	290	336	373	356	367	33	65	1	1	9
Total poultry and eggs	650	773	757	689	801	55	84	92	143	216
Other	861	2,254	691	1,005	877	1,239	2,806	1,087	3,066	1,988
Total	68,934	58,710	70,737	69,424	103,366	16,128	8,816	26,659	35,448	29,001
Non-variable levy commodities:										
Canned poultry	2	6	7	4	1	0	0	0	4	1
Cotton, excluding linters	14,521	9,905	19,018	13,849	5,868	44,561	25,171	48,676	28,696	15,318
Fruits and vegetables	11,804	12,575	14,845	13,635	14,582	8,287	10,151	14,166	12,522	16,224
Hides and skins	226	89	186	449	760	905	622	1,664	1,281	1,750
Oilcake and meal	4,909	7,365	7,901	15,654	12,824	9,303	15,307	18,090	28,015	38,185
Soybeans	14,201	12,984	16,357	19,271	24,451	7,406	7,944	10,097	7,792	6,257
Tallow	1,062	746	2,035	2,147	792	736	367	1,271	3,042	1,397
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8,693	8,768	10,662	9,007	10,491	3,330	4,384	4,048	4,175	4,142
Variety meats	485	581	833	1,435	1,420	3,141	4,475	9,358	13,927	15,872
Vegetable oils, expressed ..	135	65	882	1,356	234	59	73	164	675	944
Food for relief or charity	9	0	1	0	211	77	252	21	72	14
Others	5,295	7,697	7,019	6,839	7,755	5,310	6,987	8,078	10,050	13,296
Total	61,342	60,781	79,746	83,643	79,392	83,116	75,733	115,633	110,251	113,400
Total EEC	130,276	119,491	150,483	153,065	182,758	99,244	84,549	142,292	145,699	142,401
										Continued --

Table 10.—U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity and country, fiscal years 1961-62 through 1965-66 - continued

Commodity exported	West Germany			Italy					
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable levy commodities:									
Feed grains.....	50,892	50,470	66,390	109,681	22,655	52,575	54,613	106,300	153,601
Rice.....	8,531	6,296	5,575	7,623	5	47	2	2	3
Rye grain.....	16,442	1,815	1,287	1,168	0	202	0	0	0
Wheat grain.....	12,013	23,213	4,947	22,857	24,614	3,405	8,276	5,307	9,405
Wheat flour.....	23	17	23	17	1,766	1,387	985	14	16
Beef and veal (exc. variety meats) and cattle.....	2	1	15	100	162	0	0	1,017	290
Dairy products.....	358	662	3,494	3,393	898	975	3,939	11,796	898
Lard.....	2,318	2,303	2,141	1,062	1,157	0	0	2,104	0
Pork and swine (exc. variety meats).....	312	272	535	38	58	10	29	105	7
Poultry and eggs:									
Live poultry.....	32	7	111	52	31	390	796	528	707
Broilers and fryers.....	32,407	10,071	9,526	5,564	4,830	44	53	23	1,042
Other chickens.....	9,445	3,644	6,807	3,682	921	0	0	35	85
Turkeys.....	8,403	6,460	7,459	9,619	12,143	252	337	786	1,530
Other fresh poultry.	721	331	264	805	267	0	0	23	29
Eggs.....	3,765	1,839	1,556	551	824	672	431	510	648
Total poultry and eggs:	54,273	22,352	25,723	20,273	19,016	1,358	1,617	1,870	3,061
Other.....	1,382	2,743	3,333	2,414	1,314	1,507	2,315	2,659	3,708
Total.....	176,418	116,227	117,058	105,496	163,963	52,890	64,516	80,313	120,619
Total.....	238,918	231,774	293,084	300,931	312,521	138,583	108,946	136,502	121,646
Total EEC.....									
Total EEC.....	415,336	348,001	410,142	406,427	476,484	191,473	173,464	216,815	242,265
									277,208



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE TO HELP BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

by

George R. Kruer 1/

The merchandise trade account is one of the major components of the balance-of-payments statement. This account traditionally has been a large plus in alleviating the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Recently, as the nonagricultural trade surplus has been declining, the agricultural trade surplus has been rising to fill the gap.

Overall, the balance-of-payments deficit in 1965 was lower than in the five preceding years (table 11). The amount of improvement shown as compared to 1964 varies, depending upon whether the balance is viewed on the liquidity or the official reserve transactions basis. The balance on a liquidity basis is measured by the increase in U.S. official reserve assets and the decrease in liquid liabilities to all foreigners. The balance on an official reserve transactions basis is measured by the increase in U.S. official reserve assets

and by the decrease in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies. On a liquidity basis the deficit declined by \$1.4 billion while on the official reserve transactions basis the deficit declined by only \$0.2 billion. However, both measures show the deficit as being between \$1.3 to \$1.4 billion in 1965.

Table 11.--U.S. balance-of-payments,
calendar years 1960-65

Year	Balance on liquidity basis	Balance on official reserve transactions basis
:		
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --	
1960....	-3,881	-3,402
1961....	-2,370	-1,347
1962....	-2,203	-2,706
1963....	-2,670	-2,044
1964....	-2,798	-1,546
1965....	-1,355	-1,302
:		

Source: Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, June 1966.

A further reduction in the deficit occurred in the first quarter of 1966 when viewed on the official reserve transactions basis. However, on the liquidity basis, the seasonally unadjusted figures for the first quarter of 1966 showed a sizable improvement, but after eliminating the seasonal factor, the deficit was \$213 million higher than it was in the fourth quarter of 1965. Still, the higher

1/ Economist, International Monetary and Trade Research Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

seasonally adjusted deficit for the first quarter of 1966 was below the first quarter 1965 deficit. Overall, the recent tendency has been toward a lower deficit.

In recent years, merchandise trade, ^{2/} both exports and imports, has been reaching record highs. U.S. exports, commercial and noncommercial, have increased each year since 1960, but the size of the yearly increases has varied considerably (table 12). Of the \$26.2 billion of exports in 1965, agricultural products accounted for \$6.2 billion, or 24 percent. Imports for consumption decreased in the first two years shown in the table, but have increased since then as a result of the sustained period of economic growth that has taken place in the United States. Imports for consumption in 1965 were \$21.3 billion, of which \$4.1 billion, or 19 percent, were agricultural products.

In 1965, the 14.4 percent increase in imports exceeded the 3.6 percent increase in exports by over 10 percentage points. As a result, the overall merchandise trade surplus in 1965 declined to \$4.9 billion from the 1964 peak of \$6.7 billion -- a drop of 26.4 percent. Total agricultural exports declined slightly in 1965 due to decreased shipments under Government programs, but commercial exports advanced by 2.3 percent. The total agricultural merchandise trade surplus declined \$0.1 billion to \$2.1 billion, a fall of only 5.5 percent as compared to the 26.4 percent drop in the total as indicated above.

If only commercial trade is considered, the decline in the overall trade surplus (\$1.8 billion) is about the same as for total trade, but the commercial agricultural trade surplus rose \$0.1 billion to \$0.6 billion, and the nonagricultural trade surplus showed a \$0.2 billion larger decline than it did for total trade.

The commercial agricultural trade balance was in a deficit position until 1964, when the first surplus in recent years was achieved. The surplus continued in the first quarter of 1966, but at a reduced rate as compared to the immediately preceding quarter.

For calendar year 1966 it is estimated that U.S. exports will increase by approximately 7 percent, the rate achieved in the first five months. Imports, however, are expected to increase by at least the 14 percent rate posted in 1965. Thus, with imports increasing at twice the rate of exports, the trade surplus will be further reduced in 1966.

Both commercial agricultural exports and agricultural imports are expected to rise in 1966. Agricultural exports under Government programs in the first quarter of 1966 were \$421 million. Farm exports under P.L. 480 are expected to increase this year as compared to the drop that occurred in 1965. So far in 1966, wheat exports are running 30 percent above the 1965 level, with shipments to India accounting for a large portion of the increase.

^{2/}The merchandise trade figures that regularly appear in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States are from Bureau of the Census data and are adjusted at the total level for several factors before being incorporated into the balance-of-payments statistics. The net adjustment is quite small -- in the one to two percent range -- but nevertheless, it should be kept in mind during the following discussion of merchandise trade. For a description of these adjustments and their magnitude, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, June 1966, page 32, table 4.

In an earlier report, a procedure was developed for determining the contribution of agricultural and nonagricultural exports to the balance of payments.^{3/} This procedure provided for crediting a part of the exports financed by Government grants and capital. These "noncommercial" exports are shown in table 13 and also appear as column 2 of table 12 in order to permit derivation of the previously mentioned contribution, which in turn can be used to develop the adjusted trade balance, i.e., exports less imports.

The noncommercial exports may give rise to a dollar inflow to the United States in such instances as dollar repayments on exports under Title IV or save a dollar expenditure abroad where barter and the utilization of foreign currencies occur.

If credit sales for dollars under Title IV of P.L. 480 are added to normal commercial sales for dollars, a total dollar sales figure is derived. These credit sales commenced in 1962, and in 1963 principal and interest repayments on them were generating an inflow of dollars to the United States. The flow amounted to only \$2 million in 1963, but had risen to \$27 million in 1965 and amounted to \$15 million in the first quarter of 1966. The flow can be expected to continue increasing since sales under this program are expanding. When foreign currencies received from the sale of farm products are utilized abroad by U.S. agencies, then a dollar outflow is precluded and the balance-of-payments is estimated to be improved by that amount. Similarly, were U.S. agencies abroad can procure goods and services abroad through bartering farm products, a further dollar outflow is prevented.

The sum of these "imputed" dollar earnings from exports of agricultural products under Government programs is shown on line 2 of table 14. They have almost tripled since 1960, rising from \$128 million in 1960 to \$363 million in 1965. In the first quarter of 1966, these imputed earnings amounted to \$100 million.

When the imputed dollar earnings are added to commercial agricultural exports, gross agricultural dollar earnings for a given year are derived. These earnings amounted to \$5.1 billion in 1965 and have increased by 45 percent since 1960.

To get the net contribution of agricultural merchandise trade to the balance-of-payments, the dollar earnings figure must be reduced by the value of agricultural imports. As can be seen from line 9 of table 14, this net contribution in 1965 was \$1.0 billion, up \$1.3 billion from -\$0.3 billion in 1960. This increase comes at a time when the traditional overall and nonagricultural trade surplus is beginning to falter because of rising import demand.

^{3/} R.L. Tontz, H.W. Henderson, M.H. Spears, "Agricultural Exports Help Balance of Payments," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, July 1965.

Table 12 .--U.S. merchandise trade, calendar years 1960-65 1/

Year	Total		U.S. exports		Imports for consumption		Total trade balance		Commercial trade balance	
	Total	: Non-commercial 2/	: Commercial	: Commercial 2/	: consumption	: imports	: exports	: imports	: exports	: balance
-- Million dollars --										
<u>Total</u>										
1960	19,429		2,015		17,414		15,014		4,415	2,400
1961	19,943		2,390		17,553		14,657		5,286	2,896
1962	20,704		2,470		18,234		16,242		4,462	1,992
1963	22,142		2,795		19,347		17,000		5,142	2,347
1964	25,319		2,924		22,395		18,600		6,719	3,795
1965	26,224		2,950		23,274		21,282		4,942	1,992
<u>Agricultural</u>										
1960	4,832		1,471		3,361		3,824		1,008	-463
1961	5,024		1,601		3,423		3,691		1,333	-268
1962	5,034		1,551		3,483		3,868		1,166	-385
1963	5,584		1,612		3,972		4,011		1,573	-39
1964	6,348		1,753		4,595		4,082		2,266	513
1965	6,229		1,530		4,699		4,088		2,141	611
<u>Non-agricultural</u>										
1960	14,597		544		14,053		11,190		3,407	2,863
1961	14,919		789		14,130		10,966		3,953	3,164
1962	15,670		919		14,751		12,374		3,296	2,377
1963	16,558		1,183		15,375		12,989		3,569	2,386
1964	18,972		1,171		17,800		14,518		4,454	3,282
1965	19,995		1,420		18,575		17,194		2,801	1,381

1/ Excluding military grant aid shipments. 2/ Total non-commercial exports is the sum of expenditures on U.S. merchandise involving no direct dollar outflow from the United States and farm product exports under barter contracts pursuant to Title III of PL 480. The former is from the Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, June 1966, page 33, table 5, line 28; the latter is from Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, July 1966, table 1, line 4. Non-commercial agricultural exports are from table 13, non-commercial non-agricultural exports are the residual.

Table 13. -U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, calendar years, 1960-65 1/

Program	1960	:	1961	:	1962	:	1963	:	1964	:	1965
-- Million dollars --											
Agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs											
Title I, PL 480, sales for foreign currencies	1,471		1,601		1,551		1,612		1,753		1,530
Title II, PL 480, grants	979		902		1,012		1,149		1,234		914
Title III, PL 480, grants	93		187		149		172		105		101
Title III, PL 480, barter	125		152		179		156		171		162
Title IV, PL 480, dollar credit sales	117		181		137		74		123		182
Mutual Security (AID) programs, sales for foreign currencies	---		---		39		50		97		145
	157		179		35		11		23		26

1/ Except for the Title III, PL 480, barter and the Mutual Security (AID) programs, sales for foreign currencies, the figures in this table and therefore the total are the ones entering into the balance of payments statistics. The balance of payments figures are on a financial transactions basis and therefore differ from the ones regularly appearing in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States which are on a customs basis. This may also lead to differences due to timing.

Table 14.--Agriculture's contribution to the balance-of-payments, calendar years 1960-65

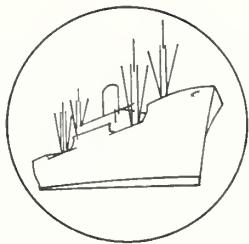
Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --						
Commercial agricultural exports						
Plus: Imputed dollar export earnings from exports of agricultural products under specified government programs. ^{1/}	128	163	163	217	328	363
Title I, PL 480 foreign currencies used by U.S. agencies. ^{2/}	112	141	148	152	209	170
Title III, PL 480, barter procurement for U.S. agencies. ^{3/}	---	7	12	62	113	164
Title IV, PL 480, principal and interest dollar repayments. ^{3/}	---	---	---	2	6	27
Mutual Security (AID) foreign currencies used by U.S. agencies. ^{2/}	16	15	3	1	<u>4/</u>	2
Total agricultural dollar earnings: Actual plus imputed	3,489	3,586	3,646	4,189	4,923	5,062
Less: Agricultural imports for consumption attributable to agricultural merchandise trade	3,824	3,691	3,868	4,011	4,082	4,088
Net contribution to the balance-of-payments attributable to agricultural merchandise trade	-335	-105	-222	178	841	974

^{1/} Foreign currencies and commodities utilized in lieu of dollars by U.S. Government Agencies abroad may be considered for balance-of-payments accounting purposes as a dollar expenditure financed by an equivalent commercial export of farm products.

^{2/} From Balance of Payments Division, Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

^{3/} From Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

^{4/} Less than \$500,000.



SPECIAL in this issue

FIRST QUARTER 1966 U.S. EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES SLIGHTLY DOWN

by

Hans G. Hirsch 1/

The January-March 1966 prices (unit values) of 21 commodities leading in the foreign agricultural trade of the United States averaged 98.4 percent of a year earlier; see table 15. The decline of import prices amounted to 2.6 percent and thus was more marked than the decline in export prices, which was only 1.0 percent.

Both export and import price indexes continued the downward movement which was observed for the fourth quarter of 1965. However, the downward movement of the quarterly import price index has diminished to 2.6 percent during the first quarter from a decline of 5.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 1965, and the decline of the quarterly export price index has slowed down from 2.7 percent to 1.0 percent; see this periodical, March-April 1966, page 14.

The "terms of trade" index is obtained by dividing the quarterly export price index of 99.0 by the quarterly import price index of 97.4. The "terms of trade" index stood at 101.6 and so continued favorable for U.S. agriculture but less so than during the fourth quarter of 1965, when that index amounted to 103.2. This narrow ratio of 101.6 percent is in marked contrast to the terms of trade index similarly computed for the year ended March 31, 1966; that index was 108.2 (i.e. 100.3 divided by 92.7), slightly less than the previously reported level of 109.1 for the calendar year 1965.

For the year ended March 31, 1966, export and import prices combined averaged 97.5 percent of a year earlier; export prices averaged 100.3 percent and import prices 92.7 percent of a year earlier. The relative price of cocoa beans continued as by far the lowest component of both quarterly and annual indexes. Although cocoa bean prices, as quoted in New York during January-March 1966, averaged 13 percent above a year earlier. The low-unit values shown in table 15 thus reflect purchases contracted long before arrival. Representative wool prices also have risen, while import unit values declined.

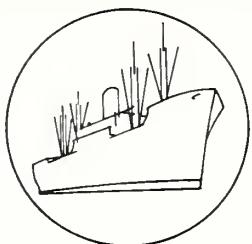
1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

The wheat price was again the lowest component of the yearly export price index, as for the calendar year and fourth quarter 1965; the index for the year ended March 31, 1966 was 90.4 percent of a year earlier and for the first quarter 1966 it was 94.5 percent of a year earlier. First quarter soybean, cotton, and inedible tallow prices similarly were down, ranging from 93.8 to 95.5 percent of a year earlier. By contrast, the nonfat dry milk price continued its steep increase. Prices of flue-cured tobacco, milled rice, and soybean oil also displayed considerable strength.

Table 15.--Unit values of 20 or 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ended March 31, 1966 and 1965 1/ 2/

Commodity	Unit	Year ended March 31		Quarter ended March 31		Cents	Percent
		1966	1965	1966	1965		
<u>Export commodities</u>							
Wheat	Bu.	161.8	178.9	90.4	161.4	170.8	94.5
Wheat flour	Cwt.	398.9	406.0	98.3	403.2	381.9	105.6
Corn	Bu.	139.6	137.8	101.3	144.5	145.7	99.2
Sorghum grain	Bu.	120.9	121.4	99.6	121.8	125.3	97.2
Soybeans	Bu.	282.7	276.5	102.2	287.2	306.2	93.8
Soybean oil	Lb.	13.8	11.7	117.9	15.1	13.6	111.0
Protein meal	Lb.	3.9	3.8	102.6	3.9	3.8	102.6
Cotton	Lb.	25.5	26.3	97.0	25.2	26.5	95.1
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	86.7	82.0	105.7	88.4	75.7	116.8
Rice, milled	Lb.	7.2	7.0	102.9	7.8	7.0	111.4
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	8.9	7.7	115.6	8.5	8.9	95.5
Nonfat, dry milk	Lb.	14.2	9.1	156.0	16.9	13.5	125.2
Average, i.e., index number				100.3			99.0
<u>Import commodities 2/</u>							
Coffee	Lb.	37.3	40.7	91.6	38.1	39.5	96.5
Sugar	Lb.	5.7	6.0	95.0	5.6	5.3	105.7
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	34.3	32.6	105.2	36.6	33.4	109.6
Rubber	Lb.	17.9	19.6	91.3	16.9	18.6	90.9
Wool <u>2/</u>	Lb.	59.5	68.8	86.5	64.3	70.1	91.7
Cocoa beans	Lb.	14.2	21.2	67.0	14.3	20.9	68.4
Tobacco	Lb.	71.8	66.7	107.6	72.0	69.3	103.9
Bananas <u>2/</u>	Lb.	---	---	---	4.8	4.6	104.3
Hams	Lb.	69.6	66.0	105.5	75.4	64.9	116.2
Average, i.e., index number				92.7			97.4
All above commodities							
Average, i.e., index number				97.5			98.4

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522. 2/ The valuation of bananas was revised effective May 1964. This made the year-to-year price comparison impossible. To retain a similar proportion of product coverage in the annual and quarterly series carpet wool (wool, free in bond) was substituted for bananas in the annual series. Thus, annual wool unit values are derived from all wool imports, whereas quarterly wool unit values are derived from dutiable wool only.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION

In fiscal year 1966, when exports were \$6.7 billion, it is estimated that 78 million U.S. acres were required to produce the various quantities of products exported. This is equivalent to one out of every four harvested acres in the United States. Exports in fiscal year 1966 were 16 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings. Animal product exports usually account for less than 5 percent of cash receipts from these products, while exports of crop products account for about 30 percent of cash receipts of crop commodities.

Several commodities in table 16 have made a substantial contribution to the growing importance of exports. Of the basic crop commodities produced, most have shown a general increase in exports in relation to production since 1961-63. Commodities showing a significant increase in the share of production exported include wheat, soybeans, grain sorghums, and corn. Tobacco remained about the same, while the share of cotton production exported declined over the period. Lemons and limes, particularly important to California, Arizona, and Florida, showed a 5 percent increase in the share of production exported. Only variety meats and hides and skins of animal products showed a substantial increase in the share of production exported. Dry whole milk stayed about the same, while nonfat dry milk, tallow, and lard declined from the 1961-63 level.

The export market is particularly important for a number of commodities in table 16. In fiscal year 1965-66, over 60 percent of the production of wheat, hides and skins, and dry edible peas were marketed overseas'. Wheat exports this past fiscal year were 65 percent of domestic production, which is up 10 percent from the 1961-63 share. Larger shipments of wheat to India helped bring the share closer to the high 1964 percentage, when large quantities of wheat were shipped to the Soviet Union. Over two-fifths of the soybeans, rice, and hops were exported. Soybean and soybean oil exports have continued to increase as the industrialized countries purchased larger quantities for animal feed and vegetable oil use. Exports of grain sorghums, nonfat dry milk, tallow, and dried prunes accounted for over one-third of domestic production. Grain sorghum exports were 37 percent of production in the past fiscal year, while exports were practically 50 percent of farm sales of grain sorghums. About 25 percent of the grain sorghums grown in 1965 were used on farms where they were grown. Corn and barley are other feed grain products exported in large quantities that are

used for feed and seed on U.S. farms. Corn exports in fiscal year 1966 were 33 percent of farm sales, while barley exports were 25 percent of farm sales.

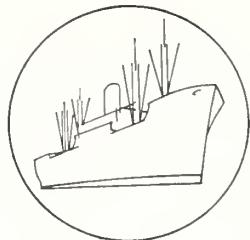
Exports of nonfat dry milk in 1965-66 were down substantially, as domestic supplies available for programming under Government export programs were limited. Nonfat dry milk exports are made primarily under Government-financed noncommercial programs, or commercial sales under a payment-in-kind program.

Cotton, a historically important export crop, has shown a substantially smaller share in recent years. While production increased 4 percent from 1960-62 to 1965, exports declined 39 percent. Exports were 21 percent of production in fiscal year 1966. Tobacco, raisins, dry whole milk, and lemons and limes were other commodities that showed exports accounting for over one-fifth of production. Tobacco, another crop historically important to U.S. farmers, did not show a significant increase in either domestic production or exports. Exports in fiscal year 1966 were 28 percent of production -- up only 1 percent from the 1961-63 average.

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports of specified commodities compared with production: Quantity fiscal years 1961-63 average, 1964, 1965, and 1966

Commodity	Unit	Production			Exports - fiscal years ending June 30			Share of production exported fiscal years ending June 30		
		Average : 1963	: 1964	: 1965	Average : 1961-63	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	Average: 1964	: 1965
		-- Million units --	-- Million units --	-- Million units --	-- Million units --	-- Percent --	-- Percent --			
Dried edible peas	Cwt.	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.0:	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.7:	54
Wheat, incl. flour equiv.	Bu.	1,228.6	1,142.0	1,290.6	1,326.7:	672.9	847.9	715.6	859.2:	55
Hides and skins, raw	No.	26.5	28.1	30.5	31.3:	12.1	15.4	17.9	19.3:	46
Rice (milled basis)	Cwt.	40.8	49.2	51.2	55.4:	22.0	31.3	28.6	30.4:	54
Soybeans 2/	Bu.	634.7	699.4	701.9	843.7:	245.2	281.9	336.9	350.5:	39
Hops	Lb.	41.9	51.4	53.4	56.1:	18.5	21.0	23.0	23.6:	44
Tallow	Lb.	3,794.0	4,521.0	5,241.0	4,895.0:	1,512.9	1,914.2	2,099.4	1,840.2:	40
Grain sorghum	Bu.	536.5	587.9	491.9	666.1:	97.0	99.9	118.8	243.2:	18
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	2,021.4	2,096.5	2,149.5	1,999.0:	817.2	1,351.4	945.3	737.9:	40
Dried prunes	Lb.	284.9	266.1	363.1	343.3:	81.7	81.3	98.4	124.2:	29
Tobacco (farm sales weight)	Lb.	2,106.6	2,343.7	2,227.3	1,913.2:	564.2	601.8	551.0	536.3:	27
Raisins	Lb.	400.3	532.0	460.0	544.0:	113.9	110.0	113.6	126.9:	29
Dried whole milk	Lb.	86.3	91.0	91.4	85.0:	18.1	22.2	15.4	19.0:	21
Cotton	Bale	14.5	15.3	15.2	15.1:	5.1	5.1	4.5	3.1:	35
Lemons and limes	Lb.	1,137.1	1,408.2	1,155.2	1,229.2:	179.3	241.3	196.6	264.3:	16
Cottonseed 3/	Ton	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2:	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2:	20
Barley, grain	Bu.	421.0	405.6	402.9	411.9:	76.5	68.0	58.3	74.6:	18
Dried edible beans	Cwt.	18.9	20.6	17.8	16.5:	2.6	4.2	3.1	2.8:	14
Corn	Bu.	3,723.7	4,091.7	3,583.8	4,171.1:	349.5	453.2	520.8	674.0:	9
Flaxseed	Bu.	28.3	31.2	24.4	35.2:	4.3	3.6	6.5	5.3:	15
Rye, grain	Bu.	33.8	29.2	33.3	33.3:	12.0	10.0	2.1	3.8:	36
Variety meats	Lb.	1,944.0	2,072.0	2,218.0	2,143.0:	130.1	186.5	226.3	207.0:	7
Lard	Lb.	2,520.0	2,476.0	2,055.0	455.7:	668.4	442.4	182.5:	18	27

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the bean equivalent of soybean oil for exports. 3/ Includes the seed equivalent of cottonseed oil for exports.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS BY ORIGIN, 1960-65

by

Thomas A. Warden 1/

The value of U.S. agricultural imports for consumption has changed very little over the last 5 years. Total value in 1965 amounted to \$4,088 million compared with \$4,082 million a year earlier and \$3,825 million in 1960. The 7 percent increase in value from 1960 to 1965 was matched by a volume increase of 7 percent, as measured by a quantity index. The index was 108 in 1965 compared with 101 in 1960 (1957-59=100).

Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) agricultural products decreased in value to \$1,840 million in 1965 from \$1,986 million in the previous year and from \$1,907 in 1960. The quantity index for complementary products rose 3 percent between 1960 and 1965. Lower prices for some raw materials, relative to 1960 levels, resulted in the value decline. A steady downward movement in cocoa bean prices followed increased output levels in producing countries. Lower natural rubber prices reflect the increased use of synthetic materials. The volume of coffee imports moved upward to a high of 3.2 billion pounds in 1962 from 2.4 billion pounds in 1960, as prices for Brazilian and Colombian types fell -- the result of high production levels and increased competition from sources in Africa, Central America, and Asia. The volume of coffee imports then fell steadily to 2.8 billion pounds by 1965 as prices reversed their downward trend. Other complementary commodity declines took place between 1960 and 1965 for imports of carpet wool, raw silk, and hard fibers, following increased use of synthetic materials. Upward trends among complementary products were evident for imports of bananas and spices.

Supplementary (competitive or partially competitive) imports increased in value to \$2,248 million in 1965 from \$1,918 million in 1960, offsetting the decline in complementary imports. Supplementary imports rose to 55 percent of the agricultural total in 1965 from 50 percent in 1960. Sharp increases occurred for imports of meat, cattle, dairy products, apparel wool, and tobacco. Gains also took place at less rapid rates for purchases of fruits, vegetables, edible nuts, vegetable oils, wines, and malt beverages. Imports declined for cane sugar and some grains, notably wheat and barley.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Imports by Areas

Shifts have occurred in the pattern of U.S. agricultural imports by major world areas over the last 5 years. The principal change was a decline in the value of imports from Latin America and an increase from Europe, Africa, Oceania, and Canada. Latin America's share of imports over the period fell to 41 percent both in 1964 and 1965 from 48 percent in 1960. The share from Asian countries gradually declined to 18 percent in 1965 from 21 percent in 1960. Shares from Europe rose to 16 percent from 13 percent; Africa's share grew to 11 percent from 9 percent; Oceania's share rose to 8 percent from 5 percent; and Canada's share increased to 6 percent from 4 percent (table 17).

Latin America.--Agricultural imports from Latin America totaled \$1,672 million in 1965, slightly below the 1960-64 average of \$1,689 million, and 8 percent lower than the \$1,821 million recorded in 1960. Imports from the area fell sharply in 1961 to \$1,609 million, mainly because of reduced purchases from Cuba, then stabilized at about \$1.7 billion in the following 4 years. The value

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by major areas and share of total, calendar years 1960-65

Area	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --						
Latin America	1,821	1,609	1,662	1,712	1,685	1,672
Asia	785	720	726	738	771	741
Europe	512	524	547	555	569	631
Africa	333	382	389	399	520	466
Oceania	207	261	364	432	361	344
Canada	167	194	188	175	176	234
Total	3,825	3,690	3,876	4,011	4,082	4,088
-- Percent of total --						
Latin America	48	44	43	43	41	41
Asia	21	20	19	18	19	18
Europe	13	14	14	14	14	16
Africa	9	10	10	10	13	11
Oceania	5	7	9	11	9	8
Canada	4	5	5	4	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

of imports from Brazil and Colombia indicated a downward trend throughout the 1960-65 period, due largely to lower coffee prices and the switching of coffee purchases to countries in Central America, Africa, and Asia.

More than 87 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports from Latin America in 1965 originated in 2 trading groups -- the 9 member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), and the 5 members of the Central American Common Market (CACM). LAFTA countries supplied 72 percent and CACM members 15 percent in 1965. In 1960, the proportions were 71 percent for LAFTA and 9 percent for CACM. Agricultural imports from LAFTA member countries amounted to \$1,203 million in 1965, down 3 percent from the \$1,247 million recorded in 1964, and slightly above the 1960 total of \$1,184 million (table 18). Lower values from Brazil and Colombia in 1965 compared with 1960 were offset by increased purchases from the other 7 members. The leading commodity imported from LAFTA countries, coffee, made up 51 percent of the value of agricultural imports from that area in 1965; that product accounted for 65 percent of such imports in 1960. U.S. importers have increased coffee purchases from other suppliers in Central America, Africa, and Asia, while buying less from Brazil and Colombia. Imports from Uruguay jumped sharply in 1965, mainly due to increased purchases of high-grade wools used in apparel manufactures. Imports of Uruguayan wool of 56's or better amounted to nearly \$12 million in 1965. Cocoa bean imports from LAFTA, mainly from Brazil and Ecuador, dropped sharply in value between 1960 and 1965 because of lower prices. Imports of rough wools used in carpet manufactures declined steadily over the 5-year period, as domestic mills stepped up their consumption of synthetic fibers. Offsetting the declines were increased purchases of sugar, bananas and other fruits, vegetables, tobacco, apparel wools, and cattle.

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association: Value by country, calendar years 1960-65

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --						
:						
Argentina	84.5	87.6	89.6	133.9	79.6	91.2
Brazil	495.5	483.6	462.2	492.9	471.2	413.4
Chile	4.6	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.4	6.1
Colombia	245.2	232.6	234.0	206.8	230.6	208.3
Ecuador	58.6	47.4	63.0	67.8	77.7	95.4
Mexico	223.0	262.7	271.0	252.2	292.3	275.8
Paraguay	6.4	6.2	5.1	7.4	8.9	10.9
Peru	52.2	91.0	89.2	89.2	69.9	75.3
Uruguay	14.3	18.5	18.5	18.3	9.2	26.9
:						
Total	1,184.3	1,233.9	1,238.0	1,274.3	1,246.8	1,203.3
:						

Agricultural imports from CACM countries increased steadily to \$256 million in 1965 from \$163 million in 1960 (table 19). Honduras replaced Guatemala as the largest CACM supplier. Bananas and coffee are the main products from Honduras. CACM countries became increasingly important suppliers of coffee, sugar, bananas, and meat.

Table 19 .--U.S. agricultural imports from the Central American Common Market:
Value by country, calendar years 1960-65

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
:-- <u>Million dollars</u> --:						
Costa Rica						
El Salvador	33.0	37.5	37.5	39.2	50.3	54.3
Guatemala	27.5	30.8	38.8	35.5	38.9	43.9
Honduras	54.0	54.7	56.8	64.6	57.8	62.0
Nicaragua	30.0	27.5	27.7	25.9	35.6	64.7
Total	18.2	23.0	23.5	31.2	29.4	31.1
	162.7	173.5	184.3	196.4	212.0	256.0

Asia.--U.S. agricultural imports from Asia trended downward to \$741 million in 1965 from \$785 million in 1960. Declines in natural rubber imports accounted for most of the reduced purchases from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Agricultural imports from the Philippines, in contrast, rose steadily due to increased purchases of sugar, copra, and coconut oil. The Philippines supplied the largest proportion of agricultural imports from Asia, but the larger purchases there did not compensate for reductions from the other suppliers. Imports from India also increased because of higher takings of coffee, spices, sugar, and cashew nuts. Purchases of coffee and spices from Indonesia also rose, partially offsetting smaller imports of natural rubber.

Europe.--U.S. agricultural imports from Europe in 1965 rose steadily to \$631 million from \$512 million in 1960. The European Economic Community (EEC) member countries supplied 43 percent of the imports from Europe. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries supplied one-fifth of U.S. agricultural imports from Europe in 1965. Greece and Turkey, major sources of oriental tobacco, supplied an additional 17 percent. Agricultural imports from members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) in 1965 accounted for 7 percent of the European purchases.

Agricultural imports from the EEC countries rose steadily to \$270 million in 1965 from \$221 million in 1960 (table 20). Purchases from the Netherlands -- the largest EEC supplier -- declined slightly over the period to \$79 million from \$82 million. Canned hams imported from the Netherlands, the largest component of imports from that country, were about the same in 1965 as in 1960. Imports from Italy, consisting largely of wines, cheeses, and tomato products, rose to \$71 million in 1965 from \$56 million in 1960. Purchases from France, mainly wines and essential oils, increased to \$68 million in 1965 from \$43 million in 1960. West Germany, largest source of U.S. malt beverage imports, also supplied such items as hops, wines, and crude bristles.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural imports from the European Economic Community:
Value by country, calendar years 1960-65

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --						
Belgium-Luxembourg :						
France	7.7	8.5	10.2	10.6	11.5	10.9
Italy	43.2	52.5	48.6	54.0	65.8	68.1
Netherlands	56.4	59.7	63.9	66.7	72.0	71.2
West Germany	82.3	76.4	79.9	77.6	73.2	78.9
Total	31.3	30.3	29.4	29.7	35.4	40.8
	220.9	227.4	232.0	238.6	257.9	269.9

European Free Trade Association countries supplied \$128 million of U.S. agricultural imports in 1965, compared with \$111 million the year before, and \$89 million in 1960 (table 21). Most of the growth in imports from EFTA was due to increased purchases of pork products from Denmark. Imports of canned hams and shoulders from Denmark alone amounted to \$51 million in 1965, or two-thirds of the agricultural purchases from that country. Agricultural imports from the other EFTA members generally were static, except for those from Portugal, which more than doubled in 5 years to \$8 million.

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural imports from the European Free Trade Association: Value by country, calendar years 1960-65

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --						
Austria						
Denmark	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.0
Norway	44.4	49.8	59.1	66.2	63.9	76.9
Portugal	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.7
Sweden	3.4	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.8	7.8
Switzerland	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0
United Kingdom	11.9	12.3	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.7
Total	25.5	22.2	25.4	26.5	22.7	24.1
	89.3	93.0	106.0	115.8	111.0	128.2

Agricultural imports from Council of Mutual Economic Assistance members totaled \$44 million in 1965 compared with \$37 million in 1960 (table 22). More than 85 percent of those imports in both years were from Poland; the bulk of the imports from Poland consisted of pork products, mainly canned hams.

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports from Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) countries: Value by country, calendar years 1960-65

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
-- Million dollars --						
Bulgaria	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4
Czechoslovakia	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6
East Germany	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.8	0.2
Hungary	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Poland and Danzig ..	31.8	31.1	30.8	27.7	30.9	37.8
Rumania	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
USSR 2/	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.5
Total	37.2	36.7	35.1	31.9	36.0	44.3

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Includes imports from Estonia (\$3,000 in 1963 and \$2,000 in 1965), Latvia (\$114,000 in 1963), and Lithuania (\$13,000 in 1960 and \$2,000 in 1965).

Oceania.--U.S. agricultural imports from Oceania showed a decline in 1965 for the second consecutive year from the peak of \$432 million attained in 1963. Similar imports in 1960 amounted to \$207 million. Agricultural imports from Australia in 1965 totaled \$214 million, a slight increase from the year before, but considerably below the 1963 high. Meat imports from Australia, principally chilled beef, continued to decline in 1965 to \$111 million from the year earlier purchases of \$129 million and from the 1963 peak of \$177 million. Apparel wool and dairy product imports from Australia in 1965 rose sharply from the preceding year and offset the reduction in meat imports. Imports from New Zealand in 1965 amounted to \$121 million, the lowest since 1960 due to reduced purchases of carpet wool and meat in 1964 and 1965 from 1963 highs; offsetting those declines somewhat were larger imports of hides and skins, apparel wool, and dairy products. Australia and New Zealand together supplied 97 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports from Oceania in 1965.

Africa.--Agricultural imports from Africa fell to \$466 million in 1965 from the 5-year high of \$520 million recorded in 1964. Most of the decrease followed reduced purchases from the Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Kenya. Other decreases occurred in import values from Angola, Uganda, Congo (Leopoldville), Burundi-Rwanda, and Egypt. Imports from Ethiopia, currently the largest African supplier, expanded to \$63 million in 1965 from \$52 million a year earlier and from \$26 million in 1960. Imports from Ethiopia consist almost entirely of coffee.

Canada.--Imports of farm products from Canada increased sharply to \$234 million in 1965 from \$176 million in 1964 and \$167 million in 1960. Purchases of dutiable cattle and meats made up the major part of farm imports from Canada.

As a group, the value of those items more than doubled in 1965 from the preceding year and were the highest recorded since 1958. Imports of live cattle weighing between 200 and 700 pounds increased to 359,000 head (\$32 million) in 1965 from 87,000 (\$7 million) in 1964. Imports of cattle weighing more than 700 pounds totaled 137,000 head (\$25 million) in 1965 compared with 46,000 (\$9 million) in 1964. Relatively higher prices and strong demand for meat in the U.S. contributed heavily to the growth in cattle imports. The same situation spurred purchases of fresh beef and pork. Imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef rose to \$22 million in 1965 from \$8 million in 1964. Fresh, chilled, and frozen pork imports increased to \$18 million from \$14 million in the same period. Larger imports of vegetables and casein added to the gain from Canada. Purchases of Canadian grains trended downward between 1960 and 1965, mainly because of reductions for barley and wheat. Imports of oats and broken rice, on the other hand, have increased.

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products									
		Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary	Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices	
		1/	1/							2/	
		-- Thousand dollars --									
Total											
1960	3,824,647	1,907,116	1,917,531	1,003,988	321,772	143,073	111,950	78,039	56,474	45,275	
1961	3,690,328	1,751,798	1,938,530	964,018	216,553	159,479	107,759	77,467	54,329	35,302	
1962	3,875,567	1,740,649	2,134,918	989,591	228,233	131,407	89,225	77,432	60,336	35,073	
1963	4,011,220	1,718,875	2,292,345	956,875	197,396	135,154	114,698	81,968	58,236	32,089	
1964	4,082,438	1,985,726	2,096,712	1,200,281	200,629	130,788	90,198	126,509	59,735	34,908	
1965	4,087,536	1,839,949	2,247,587	1,060,531	182,331	120,495	71,176	162,344	57,498	46,586	
:											
Brazil (1)											
1960	495,482	443,016	52,466	398,888	257	32,492	120	26	330	987	
1961	483,636	399,604	84,032	368,141	478	21,804	328	0	257	970	
1962	462,152	377,996	84,156	362,528	185	7,355	261	10	225	585	
1963	492,916	393,303	99,613	363,864	188	19,611	128	50	234	594	
1964	471,205	406,666	64,539	377,664	186	17,119	95	0	285	1,408	
1965	413,347	329,541	83,806	303,385	222	15,356	103	0	473	2,498	
:											
Philippines (2)											
1960	240,809	10,374	230,435	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	254,680	10,620	244,060	0	9	0	0	0	0	8/	
1962	254,073	8,424	245,649	14	17	0	0	0	0	8/	
1963	277,077	8,248	268,829	83	0	0	0	0	0	8/	
1964	294,972	8,360	286,612	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
1965	277,641	10,598	267,043	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
:											
Mexico (3)											
1960	223,046	68,101	154,945	57,621	0	1,309	1	482	0	2,454	
1961	262,690	76,236	186,454	64,859	0	1,816	0	1,278	0	1,457	
1962	270,951	80,383	190,568	65,485	3	4,202	0	442	0	894	
1963	252,195	56,767	195,428	37,367	8/	8,249	0	260	0	466	
1964	292,304	95,212	197,092	84,175	0	1,257	0	398	0	372	
1965	275,836	79,298	196,538	65,329	0	2,567	0	654	0	861	
:											
Canada (4)											
1960	167,481	2,817	164,664	1	10	8/	73	0	823	2	
1961	193,839	3,057	190,782	0	9	0	248	8/	800	1	
1962	188,276	4,438	183,838	13	0	0	138	0	1,180	3	
1963	174,796	7,382	167,414	11	16	0	157	1	1,653	4	
1964	175,844	8,352	167,492	15	0	0	213	71	1,969	1	
1965	234,228	8,899	225,329	27	37	17	208	8	2,367	20	
:											
Australia (5)											
1960	91,256	395	90,861	0	37	0	131	0	0	0	0
1961	131,910	326	131,584	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0
1962	223,900	600	223,300	0	0	1	347	0	0	0	0
1963	256,515	584	255,931	0	0	103	275	0	0	8/	
1964	211,207	482	210,725	7	0	87	156	0	0	0	0
1965	213,933	665	213,268	0	0	117	228	0	0	0	0
:											
Colombia (6)											
1960	245,172	244,948	224	244,469	0	59	0	337	0	0	0
1961	232,587	226,852	5,735	226,609	0	8	2	167	0	0	0
1962	233,977	226,488	7,489	226,334	0	88	1	9	0	0	0
1963	206,807	197,539	9,268	197,416	0	4	0	40	0	0	3
1964	230,590	223,619	6,971	223,524	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
1965	208,315	199,637	8,678	199,593	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
:											
New Zealand (7)											
1960	113,056	33,818	79,238	0	0	546	33,148	0	0	0	0
1961	126,868	35,686	91,182	0	0	181	35,384	0	0	0	0
1962	136,193	30,966	105,227	0	0	938	29,904	0	0	0	0
1963	166,010	45,717	120,293	0	0	757	44,825	0	0	0	0
1964	141,969	37,811	104,158	2	0	621	37,109	0	0	0	0
1965	121,472	30,241	91,231	0	0	47	30,055	0	0	0	0

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
	Dutiable Cane sugar	cattle and meats 3/	Fruits, nuts, and oilbearing vege- tables 4/	Fats, oils and oilbearing materials unmf'd. 5/	Tobacco, Apparel and wool 6/	Hides and skins 5/	Grains and preps. 6/	Dairy prod- ucts 7/			
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Total											
1960	507,055	372,954	237,482	162,314	115,457	84,965	67,606	54,589	49,896	411,158	
1961	457,502	465,870	227,541	146,650	114,213	89,961	61,266	54,430	54,335	403,553	
1962	509,344	576,184	230,668	152,124	101,200	120,177	62,695	42,879	54,166	414,833	
1963	610,661	589,892	263,046	145,598	98,977	111,322	58,861	42,577	55,289	262,948	
1964	458,425	453,575	299,845	159,927	109,741	115,396	71,452	48,624	62,499	459,906	
1965	440,502	526,543	313,884	176,624	129,813	157,666	72,661	40,610	73,021	455,251	
Brazil (1)											
1960	10,903	3,125	11,178	20,677	1	190	4,596	0	37	11,675	
1961	34,362	6,479	10,361	26,224	171	146	4,435	0	14	9,466	
1962	40,042	6,332	6,878	22,972	539	306	4,331	0	51	9,552	
1963	58,287	3,936	7,462	21,362	1,818	288	4,156	242	16	10,680	
1964	21,805	3,746	9,293	19,012	3,064	1,473	4,391	33	57	11,574	
1965	29,816	9,459	10,419	21,752	2,329	1,209	5,280	352	219	10,475	
Philippines (2)											
1960	123,730	0	25,666	76,927	3,145	0	0	2	0	11,291	
1961	151,478	1	22,634	64,928	3,341	0	31	3	0	12,255	
1962	150,492	0	17,604	72,025	3,151	0	0	2	0	10,768	
1963	163,347	0	21,299	77,598	4,291	0	0	5	0	10,454	
1964	162,417	0	24,143	91,581	4,619	0	0	3	0	12,165	
1965	129,263	0	23,904	107,299	4,414	0	6	9	0	12,733	
Mexico (3)											
1960	43,487	45,779	44,544	1,971	0	1	25	66	0	25,306	
1961	66,530	61,040	33,893	1,475	1	0	2	1	0	30,338	
1962	47,214	76,544	44,158	1,379	125	0	0	170	36	30,299	
1963	48,440	64,817	53,117	1,669	537	0	42	14	3	37,214	
1964	68,893	38,994	65,980	1,771	745	2	41	128	0	29,548	
1965	53,176	54,332	69,074	1,202	1,405	0	45	48	2	27,141	
Canada (4)											
1960	216	60,064	14,406	773	27	462	4,472	42,294	782	43,076	
1961	289	84,740	13,765	1,002	26	827	4,100	40,989	1,647	45,396	
1962	389	87,175	14,136	1,710	45	746	4,050	29,439	2,703	46,549	
1963	1	58,987	18,953	1,174	57	758	3,468	31,761	3,523	54,272	
1964	8/	56,642	23,270	744	89	617	3,693	31,797	3,056	53,667	
1965	8/	117,547	24,043	675	89	709	4,889	26,095	5,227	52,270	
Australia (5)											
1960	0	60,097	784	138	0	23,599	1,392	69	1,651	3,358	
1961	8,504	89,367	569	279	0	25,078	1,099	2,223	2,282	2,360	
1962	17,576	150,638	1,747	295	0	44,297	1,679	930	3,127	3,263	
1963	28,319	177,305	2,013	275	0	38,588	1,380	95	3,908	4,254	
1964	21,996	129,124	629	400	14	46,274	2,630	1,502	3,130	5,258	
1965	22,898	110,857	670	626	0	65,854	1,477	3	5,455	5,748	
Colombia (6)											
1960	1	0	2	7	154	0	11	0	0	132	
1961	5,000	0	19	47	575	0	30	0	0	130	
1962	5,750	0	16	65	1,502	0	41	36	0	135	
1963	6,451	118	10	11	2,395	0	59	0	0	300	
1964	2,718	0	12	7	3,902	8/	125	0	0	296	
1965	5,395	0	22	13	2,714	0	87	57	0	424	
New Zealand (7)											
1960	0	48,706	108	618	0	7,563	13,227	0	5,834	3,306	
1961	0	55,855	150	654	0	7,842	15,766	0	7,805	3,231	
1962	0	70,161	299	462	0	11,153	13,953	1	5,260	4,062	
1963	0	81,181	292	416	0	12,074	14,633	8/	6,394	5,438	
1964	0	56,719	427	260	0	13,840	18,858	0	9,063	5,070	
1965	0	37,933	309	375	0	14,761	21,041	0	11,323	5,628	

Continued -

Table 23-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Compre- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products							
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet: wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Indonesia (8)											
1960	131,961	130,915	1,046	917	108,000	42	0	0	6,220	13,581	
1961	93,672	90,098	3,574	3,078	65,635	0	0	0	6,306	13,422	
1962	71,525	69,232	2,293	6,521	44,739	29	0	0	5,622	10,069	
1963	71,008	69,148	1,860	12,322	35,792	0	0	0	4,731	14,405	
1964	119,833	116,912	2,921	13,677	81,454	31	0	0	4,633	14,849	
1965	118,887	115,649	3,238	14,293	76,065	4	0	0	5,231	16,152	
Dominican Rep. (9)											
1960	96,291	43,223	53,068	19,096	0	14,297	0	4,169	0	5	
1961	73,172	24,528	48,644	11,386	0	4,865	0	2,057	0	5	
1962	139,844	29,882	109,962	17,142	0	7,620	0	1,080	0	14	
1963	127,478	30,366	97,112	15,057	0	10,925	0	1,161	0	10	
1964	111,096	43,859	67,237	28,310	0	10,852	0	88	0	10	
1965	98,888	23,852	75,036	16,312	0	6,790	0	79	0	7	
Ecuador (10)											
1960	58,599	58,311	288	14,536	51	12,416	0	30,948	0	0	
1961	47,417	43,741	3,676	7,944	0	7,821	0	27,389	0	0	
1962	63,052	55,444	7,608	15,118	0	5,375	0	34,449	0	0	
1963	67,796	60,055	7,741	11,289	66	8,635	0	39,196	0	0	
1964	77,727	72,407	5,320	12,320	0	3,821	0	55,046	0	1	
1965	95,379	88,463	6,916	24,712	0	6,441	0	55,286	0	0	
Argentina (11)											
1960	84,513	34,846	49,667	26	0	0	34,211	0	52	23	
1961	87,554	33,097	54,457	79	0	0	32,525	0	85	36	
1962	89,584	29,856	59,728	80	0	0	29,043	0	327	50	
1963	133,930	29,058	104,872	19	0	0	28,458	0	128	22	
1964	79,599	18,909	60,690	0	0	0	18,455	0	72	27	
1965	91,209	19,284	71,925	0	0	20	18,796	0	99	20	
India (12)											
1960	79,776	34,998	44,778	394	77	0	3,638	0	13,942	10,042	
1961	84,404	32,377	52,027	2,025	314	0	2,878	0	15,293	5,360	
1962	78,755	29,692	49,063	383	1	8	824	0	16,002	7,838	
1963	78,204	25,053	53,151	846	48	0	925	0	15,169	2,674	
1964	83,294	27,529	55,765	3,938	64	0	3,156	0	13,549	2,186	
1965	86,295	28,402	57,893	3,745	100	0	599	0	11,515	6,168	
Netherlands (13)											
1960	82,292	15,924	66,368	0	3	0	2,745	0	1,233	1,138	
1961	76,399	12,662	63,737	93	0	21	1,506	0	639	1,020	
1962	79,887	14,502	65,385	25	0	41	1,623	0	3,698	961	
1963	77,564	14,091	63,473	38	0	0	2,374	0	2,817	951	
1964	73,250	13,588	59,662	76	0	0	1,399	0	2,955	975	
1965	78,910	11,553	67,357	0	0	2	144	7	2,484	962	
Denmark (14)											
1960	44,388	342	44,046	0	0	0	14	0	0	13	
1961	49,843	332	49,511	0	0	0	24	0	0	8/	
1962	59,106	245	58,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	66,180	211	65,969	0	0	0	26	0	0	9	
1964	63,861	193	63,668	0	0	0	54	0	0	8/	
1965	76,929	201	76,728	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	
Peru (15)											
1960	52,177	16,670	35,507	15,446	8/	54	0	0	24	7	
1961	90,970	16,770	74,200	15,867	12	0	8	0	0	9	
1962	89,181	19,949	69,232	18,681	4	53	0	15	36	13	
1963	89,147	20,813	68,334	19,312	6	0	0	33	34	32	
1964	69,915	32,196	37,719	30,337	20	7	0	682	34	21	
1965	75,347	24,493	50,854	23,635	2	17	0	4	0	9	

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supplie. and comple. products
	Dutiable Cane sugar	cattle and meats	nuts, and oilbearing vege- tables	Fruits and 3/	Fats, oils and 4/	Tobacco materials	Apparel unmf'd.	Hides and skins	Grains and preps.	Dairy ucts 6/	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Indonesia (8)											
1960	0	0	34	372	58	8/		329	0	0	2,408
1961	0	0	6	2,678	153	0	153	0	0	0	2,241
1962	0	0	13	1,402	525	0	353	0	0	0	2,252
1963	0	0	38	483	695	0	643	0	0	0	1,899
1964	0	3	33	135	1,532	0	1,218	8/	0	0	2,268
1965	0	5	2	500	821	0	1,106	1	0	0	4,707
:											
Dominican Rep. (9)											
1960	43,057	1,983	699	607	292	0	44	1,126	4	10,912	
1961	35,046	1,386	1,034	3,231	673	0	0	1,089	6	12,394	
1962	95,933	275	880	2,069	2,341	0	0	1,024	0	11,466	
1963	80,422	5	991	2,461	4,002	0	0	305	0	12,139	
1964	52,393	17	1,234	1,563	6,512	0	0	8/	0	10,117	
1965	59,649	8	2,169	762	7,019	0	14	162	0	5,917	
:											
Ecuador (10)											
1960	0	0	8/	94	0	0	4	0	0	0	550
1961	3,263	0	8	249	0	0	5	0	0	0	738
1962	6,299	0	9	808	0	0	2	0	0	0	992
1963	6,401	11	41	169	0	6	3	0	0	0	1,979
1964	4,922	0	39	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	1,566
1965	5,998	0	37	65	120	3	1	8/	0	0	2,716
:											
Argentina (11)											
1960	0	17,387	1,255	4,110	3	6,118	1,946	127	9,322	9,933	
1961	327	24,943	644	6,003	15	4,695	871	293	7,099	9,939	
1962	949	22,849	1,346	6,341	185	6,826	2,146	316	7,292	11,834	
1963	35,919	31,875	2,386	4,406	171	9,743	1,487	845	7,070	11,401	
1964	2,553	20,880	2,321	3,613	273	10,783	653	1,252	8,806	9,911	
1965	6,611	25,002	1,460	3,419	176	13,019	877	531	9,421	11,758	
:											
India (12)											
1960	0	414	26,746	7,265	0	405	5,884	0	0	0	10,769
1961	16,845	259	24,855	0	10	46	5,283	0	0	0	11,236
1962	12,993	555	24,205	121	19	35	5,244	0	0	0	10,527
1963	13,754	926	27,250	297	98	8	5,622	3	0	0	10,584
1964	15,462	335	31,322	122	75	120	3,526	1	1	1	9,437
1965	15,950	494	30,847	22	391	39	4,047	1	0	0	12,377
:											
Netherlands (13)											
1960	681	29,698	1,703	7,216	71	53	1,398	771	3,005	32,577	
1961	1,323	30,655	1,914	3,898	119	101	1,063	716	3,169	30,162	
1962	663	31,246	2,358	4,878	25	155	1,410	962	2,954	28,888	
1963	0	30,208	2,060	4,016	65	34	1,000	685	3,272	30,044	
1964	1	25,271	2,920	4,241	87	2	1,260	1,013	2,858	30,192	
1965	1	29,915	2,831	6,871	95	9	1,052	1,008	3,122	30,407	
:											
Denmark (14)											
1960	0	32,757	201	317	48	45	476	375	3,734	6,408	
1961	0	35,698	566	191	105	64	178	460	4,123	8,434	
1962	0	46,102	343	408	0	70	73	482	4,716	6,912	
1963	0	51,542	331	459	0	27	33	719	4,515	8,519	
1964	1	48,123	372	256	0	8/	129	1,300	4,768	8,858	
1965	1	60,994	442	218	0	0	312	998	4,926	8,994	
:											
Peru (15)											
1960	27,068	0	383	10	560	2,804	878	101	0	4,842	
1961	64,172	0	807	0	162	2,445	577	66	0	6,845	
1962	55,998	0	805	0	0	4,548	512	125	0	8,391	
1963	51,407	47	951	0	67	5,248	312	142	0	11,556	
1964	26,644	0	1,073	5	7	5,245	394	162	0	5,284	
1965	35,945	7	596	0	87	5,879	281	236	0	8,649	

Continued -

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and Year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products									
		Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary	Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices	
		1/	1/							2/	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Malaysia 2/ (16)											
1960	107,411	106,355	1,058	130	103,758	0	0	0	45	778	
1961	80,342	79,250	1,092	297	75,950	0	0	0	66	670	
1962	110,440	108,455	1,985	171	106,550	0	0	0	22	262	
1963	92,066	89,225	2,841	104	86,619	8/	0	0	17	271	
1964	73,886	71,090	2,796	170	67,250	0	0	0	31	328	
1965	73,418	70,003	3,415	122	65,163	0	0	0	50	2,290	
Italy (17)											
1960	56,428	3,786	52,642	0	0	0	1,042	0	0	76	
1961	59,693	3,445	56,248	13	0	0	917	0	0	30	
1962	63,895	3,419	60,476	8	8/	0	614	0	0	47	
1963	66,722	5,049	61,673	19	0	0	1,101	0	0	30	
1964	71,998	6,303	65,695	14	0	0	995	2	8/	53	
1965	71,187	7,697	63,490	18	0	0	814	0	0	65	
Turkey (18)											
1960	65,411	3,004	62,407	0	0	0	2,119	0	0	97	
1961	60,121	1,848	58,273	0	0	0	1,260	0	0	124	
1962	63,708	1,429	62,279	0	0	0	846	0	0	61	
1963	59,403	3,134	56,269	0	0	0	1,370	0	0	103	
1964	55,840	2,475	53,365	0	0	0	1,015	0	10	182	
1965	69,991	2,889	67,102	0	0	0	186	0	2	107	
France (19)											
1960	43,181	6,714	36,467	0	83	0	1,499	0	0	258	
1961	52,527	6,741	45,786	0	31	0	1,430	0	10	63	
1962	48,608	4,790	43,818	0	2	0	614	0	5	173	
1963	53,962	6,249	47,713	0	6	0	1,279	0	3	335	
1964	65,780	9,340	56,440	0	0	0	1,185	0	4	306	
1965	68,108	8,325	59,783	0	6	0	207	1	4	436	
Honduras (20)											
1960	29,597	27,938	1,659	15,474	41	0	0	12,261	0	30	
1961	27,502	24,881	2,621	6,467	0	0	0	18,221	0	54	
1962	27,666	23,977	3,689	6,967	0	0	0	16,668	0	9	
1963	25,940	22,354	3,586	9,127	0	0	0	12,915	0	73	
1964	35,577	31,279	4,298	10,823	0	0	0	20,218	0	90	
1965	64,734	59,725	5,009	15,422	0	0	0	43,965	0	178	
Ethiopia (21)											
1960	26,217	24,669	1,548	24,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	30,620	29,459	1,161	29,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1962	28,212	26,581	1,631	26,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	33,772	31,955	1,817	31,953	0	0	0	0	0	2	
1964	52,233	49,449	2,784	49,442	0	0	3	0	0	0	
1965	62,698	59,751	2,947	59,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatemala (22)											
1960	54,033	53,804	229	40,932	4	191	0	8,277	0	272	
1961	54,658	52,519	2,139	43,721	0	251	0	6,322	0	233	
1962	56,791	47,371	9,420	42,505	13	84	0	2,135	0	154	
1963	64,589	51,655	12,934	47,062	24	131	0	2,102	0	173	
1964	57,831	47,925	9,906	43,780	9	87	0	1,131	0	242	
1965	62,042	53,808	8,234	50,962	12	102	0	320	0	269	
Costa Rica (23)											
1960	32,992	26,140	6,852	14,150	200	3,314	0	8,463	0	0	
1961	37,547	31,115	6,432	17,350	119	2,842	0	10,754	0	0	
1962	37,519	31,995	5,524	17,119	114	2,459	0	12,220	0	1	
1963	39,182	28,142	11,040	12,767	78	2,995	0	12,197	0	1	
1964	50,274	39,342	10,932	16,078	49	3,002	0	20,126	0	1	
1965	54,261	45,253	9,008	17,214	29	1,523	0	26,201	18	7	

Table 23-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years- Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
	Dutiable Cane sugar	Fruits, cattle and meats	Fats, oils nuts, and oilbearing vege- tables	Tobacco materials	Apparel unmf'd.	Hides and skins	Grains and preps.	Dairy prod- ucts	7/		
	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/						
-- Thousand dollars --											
Malaysia 9/ (16)											
1960	0	0	543	473	0	0	36	0	0	1,648	
1961	0	0	987	0	0	0	91	0	0	2,281	
1962	0	0	1,802	0	0	0	172	8/	0	1,461	
1963	0	0	2,676	12	0	0	143	0	0	2,224	
1964	0	0	2,605	2	0	17	134	8/	0	3,349	
1965	0	0	3,117	0	0	26	230	0	0	2,420	
Italy (17)											
1960	0	1,201	16,026	4,803	1,358	74	197	966	12,370	18,315	
1961	8/	1,243	20,338	4,870	1,161	11	145	897	12,407	17,661	
1962	0	1,358	18,736	5,962	988	34	1,603	1,060	12,942	20,543	
1963	8/	1,505	19,017	5,072	1,169	65	1,030	844	12,640	24,230	
1964	0	1,406	18,698	6,557	1,153	64	1,603	850	14,090	26,513	
1965	0	1,323	16,518	5,865	1,115	13	730	811	15,363	28,552	
Turkey (18)											
1960	0	0	8,391	326	50,341	124	1,631	0	0	2,382	
1961	0	0	5,931	149	49,282	188	1,767	0	1	1,419	
1962	5,909	0	7,772	684	45,580	123	1,190	0	5	1,538	
1963	888	0	7,393	99	46,064	177	467	0	0	2,842	
1964	0	0	6,867	386	44,040	162	1,258	0	2	1,918	
1965	151	2	7,530	1,078	56,235	138	1,468	0	6	3,088	
France (19)											
1960	1	536	4,450	876	199	2,909	3,099	140	2,195	26,936	
1961	1,027	633	6,290	237	128	2,400	4,937	1,316	3,197	30,728	
1962	1	582	5,362	764	99	1,723	3,241	226	2,921	32,895	
1963	4,657	530	4,780	310	15	1,404	4,433	256	2,732	33,222	
1964	364	734	4,545	173	0	2,284	5,434	2,844	4,342	43,565	
1965	891	897	4,840	213	7	3,694	3,471	932	4,299	48,210	
Honduras (20)											
1960	0	1,268	359	0	0	0	22	0	0	142	
1961	0	2,265	322	0	0	0	7	0	0	166	
1962	0	3,344	303	0	13	0	4	0	0	358	
1963	0	2,864	589	12	60	0	9	0	0	291	
1964	378	2,886	221	0	585	0	18	0	0	358	
1965	292	3,545	192	0	829	0	8/	0	0	311	
Ethiopia (21)											
1960	0	0	0	29	0	0	1,102	0	0	417	
1961	0	0	4	0	0	0	778	0	0	385	
1962	0	0	2	69	0	0	1,130	0	0	434	
1963	0	0	4	269	0	0	1,150	0	0	394	
1964	0	0	8/	476	8/	2	1,696	0	0	614	
1965	0	0	57	784	0	0	1,664	0	0	442	
Guatemala (22)											
1960	0	0	4	116	0	0	0	11	0	4,226	
1961	855	676	49	281	0	0	0	1	0	2,269	
1962	4,412	4,268	140	300	0	0	0	0	0	2,780	
1963	7,174	4,984	89	318	0	0	0	0	0	2,532	
1964	4,918	4,235	4	291	0	0	4	0	0	3,130	
1965	3,966	3,445	17	306	0	0	0	0	0	2,643	
Costa Rica (23)											
1960	1,195	5,324	2	163	0	0	0	0	0	181	
1961	3,235	2,739	1	250	0	0	0	0	0	257	
1962	2,560	2,649	5	63	0	0	0	0	0	329	
1963	5,478	4,998	26	152	29	0	1	0	0	460	
1964	4,622	5,776	36	91	17	0	1	0	0	475	
1965	5,018	3,334	23	46	9	0	1	0	0	838	

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products								
		Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
		-- Thousand dollars --								
Angola (24)										
1960	24,383	23,988	395	23,727	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	26,953	26,462	491	24,437	0	1,065	0	0	0	0
1962	37,474	37,097	377	36,883	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	34,505	34,225	280	34,039	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	53,342	53,003	339	52,928	0	7	0	0	0	0
1965	46,236	45,908	328	45,866	0	0	0	0	0	20
Spain (25)										
1960	35,687	1,919	33,768	0	0	0	1,095	0	0	16
1961	39,519	1,076	38,443	0	0	0	399	0	0	33
1962	38,886	1,235	37,651	0	0	0	539	0	0	67
1963	36,545	1,562	34,983	0	0	0	714	0	0	171
1964	47,114	1,898	45,216	0	0	0	787	0	0	342
1965	45,246	2,408	42,838	0	0	0	305	0	0	368
Ghana (26)										
1960	36,818	36,818	0	43	10	35,837	0	0	0	8/
1961	62,327	62,326	1	121	1	60,772	0	0	0	0
1962	49,426	49,426	0	1,096	1	48,127	0	0	0	0
1963	41,688	41,688	8/	364	0	41,291	0	0	0	0
1964	60,955	60,513	442	1,027	0	59,481	0	0	0	0
1965	44,623	43,708	915	781	0	42,733	0	0	0	0
El Salvador (27)										
1960	27,528	26,452	1,076	22,337	0	0	0	0	0	1
1961	30,801	29,348	1,453	26,778	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	38,758	36,088	2,670	36,034	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	35,467	32,626	2,841	32,508	0	0	0	0	0	2
1964	38,853	35,751	3,102	35,221	0	0	0	337	0	3
1965	43,908	40,991	2,917	40,207	0	0	0	0	462	2
Uganda (28)										
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	46,274	46,149	125	45,131	0	0	0	0	521	1
1965	41,121	40,855	266	39,146	0	102	0	0	589	20
Rep. of S. Africa(29)										
1960	19,978	717	19,261	164	72	0	285	0	13	0
1961	27,648	732	26,916	269	0	0	199	0	46	0
1962	44,153	774	43,379	150	104	25	351	0	44	1
1963	46,798	963	45,835	98	28	0	621	0	10	16
1964	42,995	1,226	41,769	233	47	60	600	0	25	0
1965	41,014	1,821	39,193	843	0	0	704	0	74	0
Ivory Coast (30)										
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	60,705	60,665	40	51,504	88	9,069	0	0	0	0
1965	40,974	39,220	1,754	30,532	74	8,531	0	0	2	0
West Germany (31)										
1960	31,339	3,942	27,397	0	0	5	791	0	18	17
1961	30,267	2,878	27,389	0	1	0	452	0	23	17
1962	29,444	2,405	27,039	0	1	0	488	0	9	13
1963	29,712	2,830	26,882	4	0	0	565	0	1	25
1964	35,390	2,923	32,467	6	8/	3	382	0	4	37
1965	40,791	2,971	37,820	2	0	0	139	2	4	130

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
	Dutiable Cane sugar	Fruits, cattle and meats	Fats, nuts, and vege- tables	oilbearing materials	Tobacco 4/	Apparel unmf.	Hides wool	Grains skins	Dairy prod- ucts	7/	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Angola (24)											
1960	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	470
1961	0	0	3	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189
1962	0	0	7	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	545
1963	0	0	4	89	0	24	0	0	0	0	349
1964	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	351
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
Spain (25)											
1960	0	73	20,231	7,815	29	5	200	8/	8	6,215	
1961	0	71	22,941	9,045	84	44	68	1	1	6,832	
1962	0	50	23,110	7,226	89	19	31	0	2	7,753	
1963	0	10	20,351	5,556	99	55	453	2	7	9,127	
1964	0	22	24,214	10,430	0	0	644	1	5	10,669	
1965	0	9	26,943	5,182	0	51	168	8/	4	12,216	
Ghana (26)											
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	928
1961	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,432
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
1964	0	0	0	442	0	0	8/	0	0	0	5
1965	0	0	0	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
El Salvador (27)											
1960	740	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,256
1961	1,013	0	8/	281	0	0	0	0	8/	0	2,720
1962	1,991	0	7	314	0	0	0	0	1	0	411
1963	2,200	0	18	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	614
1964	2,593	0	29	196	0	0	0	0	1	0	473
1965	2,379	19	23	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	707
Uganda (28)											
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	0	0	33	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	522
1965	0	0	0	3	0	0	197	0	0	0	1,064
Rep. of S. Africa(29)											
1960	0	0	858	63	0	16,805	1,076	24	2	0	616
1961	88	0	878	253	8/	23,956	593	0	0	0	1,366
1962	10,718	0	985	1,183	0	28,079	738	450	2	0	1,323
1963	19,668	0	1,295	459	8	20,183	522	41	3	0	3,846
1964	14,966	0	2,503	75	4	22,079	715	3	0	0	1,685
1965	13,586	0	2,075	130	5	21,902	617	0	0	0	1,078
Ivory Coast (30)											
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
1965	0	0	1	1,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
West Germany (31)											
1960	1	2,154	915	2,565	63	185	1,983	2,378	809	0	19,455
1961	1	1,422	1,111	3,507	11	42	1,435	416	747	0	21,082
1962	1	1,205	802	3,365	2	3	1,715	689	616	0	20,535
1963	8/	932	920	1,362	8	8/	1,752	489	407	0	23,247
1964	0	905	996	1,558	20	9	1,503	462	465	0	29,040
1965	8/	1,100	970	3,085	8/	50	1,688	1,931	515	0	31,175

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Continued -

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years -Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products								
		Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/		Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Spices 2/
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
--Thousand dollars --										
Greece (32)										
1960	28,961	435	28,526	0	0	0	88	0	0	162
1961	30,166	459	29,707	0	0	0	34	0	0	190
1962	28,093	487	27,606	0	0	0	20	0	0	438
1963	26,567	371	26,196	0	0	0	101	0	0	232
1964	32,139	412	31,727	0	0	0	8	0	0	286
1965	39,158	342	38,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
Poland (33)										
1960	31,753	65	31,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
1961	31,136	117	31,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
1962	30,766	142	30,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
1963	27,653	146	27,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
1964	30,851	124	30,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
1965	37,773	129	37,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
Nigeria (34)										
1960	35,717	31,521	4,196	54	11,518	19,535	0	0	0	72
1961	44,714	41,752	2,962	51	9,578	31,709	0	0	0	71
1962	41,393	38,174	3,219	121	10,317	27,213	0	0	0	209
1963	32,218	28,547	3,671	1	12,988	15,106	0	0	5	170
1964	25,986	22,673	3,313	238	6,878	14,623	0	0	6	458
1965	37,505	32,512	4,993	291	4,013	27,419	0	0	5	229
Japan (35)										
1960	43,307	37,007	16,300	0	25	0	0	0	820	17
1961	44,676	25,547	19,129	0	14	0	0	0	730	10
1962	47,495	25,477	22,018	0	97	0	0	0	877	11
1963	46,420	25,340	21,080	0	5	0	13	0	744	8
1964	40,119	16,798	23,321	0	53	0	9	0	695	167
1965	37,231	11,557	25,674	0	5	84	0	0	704	42
Panama (36)										
1960	16,671	15,939	732	813	1	1,617	0	13,159	0	0
1961	13,602	12,611	991	269	0	1,255	0	10,877	0	0
1962	11,074	10,650	424	41	0	1,094	0	9,263	0	61
1963	15,667	14,128	1,539	1,070	0	1,203	0	11,667	0	0
1964	25,181	22,425	2,756	173	0	1,196	0	20,922	0	0
1965	36,764	34,664	2,100	446	0	654	0	33,444	0	0
Taiwan (37)										
1960	9,737	3,390	6,347	0	0	0	0	0	2,056	2
1961	27,244	3,409	23,835	0	0	0	0	0	1,656	0
1962	26,233	3,754	22,479	0	47	0	0	0	1,683	2
1963	27,462	4,494	22,968	0	0	0	0	0	1,766	4
1964	29,212	3,626	25,586	0	0	0	0	0	1,769	4
1965	32,485	4,733	27,752	0	0	0	0	21	1,885	8
Ceylon (38)										
1960	37,692	37,146	546	0	10,894	30	0	0	24,777	1,047
1961	30,301	30,243	58	0	7,231	13	0	0	22,447	267
1962	31,768	31,766	2	0	6,839	36	0	0	24,273	344
1963	33,128	33,103	25	6	7,063	0	0	0	24,770	771
1964	34,501	34,460	41	0	6,083	0	0	0	26,715	804
1965	31,909	31,750	159	0	4,535	0	0	0	24,922	1,025
Nicaragua (39)										
1960	18,225	8,740	9,485	8,423	0	90	0	220	0	0
1961	22,986	12,159	10,827	10,227	0	0	0	96	0	0
1962	23,532	12,050	11,482	8,363	0	0	0	529	0	0
1963	31,245	14,215	17,030	9,556	0	33	0	1,351	0	0
1964	29,397	13,893	15,504	9,043	0	20	0	2,116	0	0
1965	31,084	17,206	13,878	13,937	0	0	0	893	0	0

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats: 3/	Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables 4/	Fats, oils oilbearing Tobacco materials unmf.	Apparel and wool 5/	Hides and skins 6/	Grains and preps. 7/	Dairy prod- ucts cts 8/			
-- Thousand dollars --											
Greece (32)											
1960	0	0	1,442	156	26,241	0	128	8/	105	639	
1961	0	0	1,665	61	27,493	0	34	0	160	529	
1962	0	0	2,005	962	24,198	0	1	8/	99	370	
1963	0	0	2,316	954	22,437	0	48	0	86	393	
1964	0	0	2,362	122	28,519	0	60	0	251	531	
1965	0	0	2,129	266	35,205	0	226	0	405	604	
Poland (33)											
1960	0	27,876	243	315	0	0	599	1	1,415	1,261	
1961	1	26,158	478	251	0	0	773	4	2,068	1,301	
1962	0	25,649	438	248	0	0	1,385	5	1,398	1,536	
1963	0	23,960	517	228	0	0	865	17	187	1,750	
1964	0	26,778	950	246	0	0	1,539	13	156	1,067	
1965	0	33,038	1,055	222	0	0	1,428	13	597	1,302	
Nigeria (34)											
1960	0	0	0	72	0	0	4,080	0	0	386	
1961	0	0	8/	0	0	0	2,890	0	0	415	
1962	0	0	0	616	8	0	2,541	0	0	368	
1963	0	0	0	536	39	0	3,045	0	0	328	
1964	0	0	0	0	127	0	3,159	0	0	497	
1965	0	0	0	0	123	0	4,807	0	0	618	
Japan (35)											
1960	8/	661	12,029	282	8/	681	37	351	8	28,396	
1961	1	762	13,649	552	2	1,248	44	398	2	27,264	
1962	8/	1,367	14,596	1,860	6	333	38	502	24	27,784	
1963	1	1,155	14,409	1,861	8/	155	66	532	164	27,307	
1964	1	1,171	16,871	1,421	1	24	7	622	40	19,037	
1965	0	1,253	18,446	2,124	8/	32	47	560	2	13,932	
Panama (36)											
1960	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
1961	892	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
1962	336	77	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
1963	1,409	116	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
1964	2,416	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455
1965	2,063	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
Taiwan (37)											
1960	1,281	0	3,047	0	0	0	0	18	0	3,333	
1961	18,038	0	4,192	0	0	0	1	21	0	3,336	
1962	11,938	0	8,520	0	0	0	0	19	0	4,024	
1963	8,554	0	12,377	8/	0	0	0	13	0	4,748	
1964	9,477	0	12,992	2	0	0	0	17	0	4,951	
1965	6,706	5	17,948	3	0	139	0	21	0	5,749	
Ceylon (38)											
1960	0	0	19	519	0	0	8	0	0	0	398
1961	0	0	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
1962	0	0	8/	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	275
1963	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	495
1964	0	0	37	8/	8/	0	0	0	0	0	862
1965	0	18	140	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,266
Nicaragua (39)											
1960	3,951	3,209	30	2,046	0	0	8	0	0	0	248
1961	3,320	4,759	102	2,148	0	0	3	8/	1	2,330	
1962	4,414	4,931	23	1,864	0	0	1	0	0	0	3,407
1963	6,278	7,945	24	2,181	0	0	1	0	0	0	3,876
1964	5,308	7,630	13	2,256	0	0	0	1	0	0	3,010
1965	4,848	6,323	37	1,959	38	0	0	0	0	0	3,049

Continued -

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products								
		Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocos beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- Thousand dollars --										
Liberia (40)										
1960	29,881	29,881	0	301	29,580	0	0	0	0	0
1961	24,124	24,124	0	368	23,756	0	0	0	0	0
1962	21,664	21,663	1	690	20,973	0	0	0	0	0
1963	19,910	19,910	8/	1,446	18,464	0	0	0	0	0
1964	26,912	26,902	10	7,016	19,886	0	0	0	0	0
1965	29,038	29,035	3	6,706	22,283	46	0	0	0	0
Malagasy Rep. (41)										
1960	12,596	12,573	23	2,073	0	21	0	0	0	8,716
1961	11,758	10,993	765	2,506	25	0	0	0	0	6,495
1962	14,565	14,358	207	3,706	0	24	0	0	0	8,414
1963	16,417	14,462	1,955	5,586	0	42	0	0	0	6,162
1964	17,447	16,330	1,117	6,418	0	0	20	0	0	7,139
1965	27,932	26,385	1,547	14,003	50	6	0	0	0	8,742
Uruguay (42)										
1960	14,312	238	14,074	0	0	0	134	0	0	0
1961	18,525	176	18,349	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
1962	18,529	166	18,363	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
1963	18,288	330	17,958	75	0	0	163	0	0	0
1964	9,191	78	9,113	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
1965	26,894	108	26,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom(43)										
1960	25,476	8,829	16,647	0	15	64	3,412	0	1,524	14
1961	22,232	8,864	13,368	0	51	0	5,000	0	1,050	5
1962	25,420	8,015	17,405	8/	22	0	4,324	0	800	6
1963	26,506	9,758	16,748	0	6	0	7,504	0	315	2
1964	22,728	7,587	15,141	8/	0	14	5,380	11	423	16
1965	24,115	7,736	16,379	0	7	0	6,286	0	312	38
Yugoslavia (44)										
1960	9,242	1,076	8,166	0	0	0	491	0	0	450
1961	9,360	685	8,675	0	0	0	140	0	0	438
1962	12,447	1,079	11,368	0	0	0	153	0	0	405
1963	14,627	762	13,865	0	0	0	75	0	0	545
1964	15,876	434	15,442	0	0	0	33	0	0	230
1965	22,345	926	21,419	0	0	171	0	0	0	472
Iran (45)										
1960	21,753	1,872	19,881	0	0	0	577	0	7	567
1961	13,874	1,042	12,832	0	0	0	259	0	0	302
1962	15,039	1,123	13,916	0	0	0	152	0	0	362
1963	16,901	1,247	15,654	0	0	0	302	0	0	334
1964	20,142	1,469	18,673	0	0	0	365	0	0	560
1965	19,361	1,132	18,229	0	0	0	115	0	0	639
Venezuela (46)										
1960	22,431	22,287	144	17,988	0	3,933	0	0	0	34
1961	19,570	19,343	227	16,088	0	2,157	0	14	0	701
1962	16,088	15,693	395	12,148	0	2,592	0	236	0	268
1963	19,628	17,503	2,125	13,548	0	3,142	0	6	0	119
1964	19,810	19,016	794	14,627	0	3,321	0	7	0	57
1965	17,713	16,921	792	13,452	28	1,967	0	17	0	87
Burundi and Rwanda 10/ (47)										
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	24,105	24,105	0	24,008	16	0	0	0	0	0
1965	17,368	17,368	0	17,239	0	0	0	0	2	0

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Selected supplementary products										Other supplie. and comple. products
	Dutiable Cane sugar	Fruits cattle and meats	Fats, oils nuts, and vege- tables	Oilbearing materials	Tobacco unmf'd	Apparel wool	Hides skins	Grains and preps.	Dairy prod. ucts	7/	
	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/						
-- Thousand dollars --											
Liberia (40)											
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8/
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Malagasy Rep. (41)											
1960	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,765
1961	0	0	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,094
1962	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,387
1963	1,923	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,680
1964	1,035	0	51	0	16	0	15	0	0	0	2,753
1965	1,237	0	162	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	3,584
Uruguay (42)											
1960	0	3,796	0	0	0	9,363	20	0	52	947	
1961	0	5,390	13	0	0	11,692	7	31	329	972	
1962	0	5,549	0	0	0	11,624	8	0	269	971	
1963	0	4,720	0	0	8/	11,302	2	0	583	1,443	
1964	0	4,027	144	41	0	2,838	3	0	551	1,581	
1965	0	5,064	3	179	27	19,828	6	4	513	1,270	
United Kingdom(43)											
1960	201	1,160	3,031	2,284	18	542	795	3,350	81	8,985	
1961	295	473	3,073	700	15	391	570	2,939	50	7,620	
1962	599	2,419	3,235	1,544	11	515	450	3,671	77	7,747	
1963	27	1,356	2,833	2,666	6	631	394	2,688	158	4,920	
1964	23	96	3,489	506	4	617	381	3,436	108	2,224	
1965	14	224	3,579	387	2	779	745	3,758	159	7,825	
Yugoslavia (44)											
1960	0	210	786	800	3,805	0	0	0	149	2,551	
1961	0	709	459	416	4,100	0	7	0	156	2,935	
1962	0	2,066	483	373	4,505	0	0	0	223	4,239	
1963	0	3,496	526	2	5,520	0	0	0	173	4,290	
1964	0	4,585	411	3	6,995	1	0	0	203	3,415	
1965	0	7,526	360	6	10,008	14	0	0	227	3,561	
Iran (45)											
1960	0	0	3,332	15	2	9,234	6,811	1	0	1,207	
1961	0	0	2,948	36	1	4,833	4,937	8/	0	558	
1962	0	0	3,993	177	2	4,049	5,609	8/	11	684	
1963	0	0	4,765	37	1	5,302	4,785	0	0	1,375	
1964	0	0	3,954	0	9	4,294	9,497	2	0	1,461	
1965	0	0	6,801	2	2	3,619	7,121	0	0	1,062	
Venezuela (46)											
1960	0	0	0	105	0	0	13	0	0	358	
1961	0	0	15	130	1	0	0	0	8/	464	
1962	0	0	115	190	0	0	3	8/	0	536	
1963	1,592	0	182	139	0	0	8/	2	0	898	
1964	420	0	147	146	16	0	0	1	0	1,068	
1965	326	0	351	63	0	0	7	6	0	1,409	
Burundi and Rwanda 10/ (47)											
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	

Continued -

Table 23-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Total	Selected complementary products									
		Complementary 1/	Supplementary 1/	Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/	
-- Thousand dollars --											
Thailand (48)											
1960	48,069	41,019	7,050	0	38,768	0	0	0	0	0	3
1961	33,415	24,478	8,937	0	21,897	0	0	0	0	0	2
1962	33,541	26,012	7,529	0	23,006	0	0	0	0	0	8/
1963	33,333	24,120	9,213	8/	20,133	0	0	0	0	8/	4
1964	19,017	9,898	9,119	0	6,290	0	0	0	0	10	39
1965	16,928	6,185	10,743	0	2,519	0	0	0	0	6	8/
Congo (Leopoldville) 10/ (49)											
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	23,475	16,967	6,508	9,141	7,251	0	0	0	132	0	
1965	14,207	10,743	3,464	6,082	3,934	0	0	0	238	0	
Pakistan (50)											
1960	23,564	8,457	15,107	0	0	0	8,228	0	40	6	
1961	22,910	10,264	12,646	0	0	0	10,235	0	22	0	
1962	24,247	7,778	16,469	0	0	0	7,739	0	34	0	
1963	22,307	7,382	14,925	0	0	0	7,370	0	0	0	
1964	16,870	4,762	12,108	0	0	0	4,739	0	9	0	
1965	13,655	4,223	9,432	0	0	0	4,124	0	6	0	
L.A.F.T.A. 11/											
1960	1,184,284	867,933	316,351	732,278	308	46,330	34,466	31,793	406	3,471	
1961	1,233,933	797,860	436,073	684,120	490	31,449	32,970	28,834	342	2,472	
1962	1,237,954	791,421	446,533	688,485	192	17,073	29,413	34,925	588	1,558	
1963	1,274,258	759,164	515,094	629,919	260	36,510	28,749	39,610	396	1,123	
1964	1,246,807	850,537	396,270	728,572	206	22,210	18,556	56,315	391	1,829	
1965	1,203,274	743,279	459,995	618,375	224	24,410	18,899	56,130	572	3,388	
E.E.C. 12/											
1960	220,949	31,035	189,914	0	86	5	6,404	0	1,251	1,489	
1961	227,387	26,600	200,787	106	32	21	4,521	0	672	1,130	
1962	232,069	26,179	205,890	33	149	41	3,440	0	3,712	1,194	
1963	238,579	30,612	207,967	61	6	0	6,676	0	2,821	1,342	
1964	257,899	35,170	222,729	96	8/	3	5,377	2	2,963	1,375	
1965	269,917	32,393	237,524	20	6	2	1,811	10	2,492	1,598	
E.F.T.A. 13/											
1960	89,287	13,345	75,942	88	15	179	4,034	0	1,524	32	
1961	92,996	11,868	81,128	3	51	38	5,818	0	1,050	10	
1962	106,042	11,172	94,870	172	22	0	4,939	0	800	17	
1963	115,757	13,594	102,163	70	6	0	8,505	0	215	25	
1964	110,985	10,168	100,817	29	0	14	5,851	11	423	30	
1965	128,160	10,308	117,852	175	153	1	6,454	0	312	62	

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year ended December 31	Cane sugar	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
		Dutiable cattle and meats 3/	Fruits, nuts, and oilbearing vege- tables 4/	Fats, oils and oil materials 5/	Tobacco unmf'd. 6/	Apparel wool skins 7/	Hides and skins 5/	Grains and preps. 6/	Dairy prod- ucts 7/			
-- Thousand dollars --												
Thailand (48)												
1960	0	0	6,823	0	0	0	52	8/	0	0	2,423	
1961	0	0	8,468	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	3,037	
1962	0	0	4,856	0	0	0	77	1	0	0	5,601	
1963	0	15	7,991	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	5,174	
1964	0	0	8,062	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4,613	
1965	0	0	9,100	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5,301	
Congo (Leopoldville) 10/ (49)												
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1964	0	0	0	6,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	
1965	0	0	0	3,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	
Pakistan (50)												
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,181	0	0	0	11,109	
1961	0	1	15	0	0	68	3,744	0	0	0	8,825	
1962	0	8/	0	0	0	62	3,322	0	0	0	13,090	
1963	0	8/	0	4	0	170	2,880	0	0	0	11,883	
1964	0	16	4	0	0	232	1,294	1	0	0	10,575	
1965	0	26	23	0	0	113	2,157	1	0	0	7,205	
L.A.F.T.A. 11/												
1960	81,459	73,626	60,467	27,346	721	18,880	7,841	531	9,411	54,949		
1961	173,654	101,563	48,904	34,433	993	19,248	6,090	694	7,442	60,235		
1962	156,532	114,090	57,071	32,169	2,463	23,664	7,264	882	7,648	63,937		
1963	207,399	109,245	68,248	29,075	5,098	26,950	6,373	1,448	7,672	76,183		
1964	128,203	71,696	83,661	27,055	8,199	20,531	5,826	1,856	9,414	62,287		
1965	136,942	100,269	85,373	27,834	7,193	40,711	6,738	1,536	10,155	64,525		
E.E.C. 12/												
1960	756	33,632	24,199	15,839	1,691	3,326	6,886	4,737	18,425	102,223		
1961	2,607	33,970	30,999	12,735	1,419	2,573	7,813	4,051	19,536	105,202		
1962	1,449	34,392	28,638	15,259	1,114	1,939	8,352	3,803	19,457	109,097		
1963	5,466	33,201	28,231	10,941	1,257	1,734	8,449	2,837	19,054	116,503		
1964	832	28,324	28,995	12,714	1,260	2,600	9,880	5,800	21,760	135,918		
1965	1,449	33,242	27,316	16,371	1,233	3,824	7,056	5,146	23,335	145,006		
E.F.T.A. 13/												
1960	202	34,228	5,401	2,930	81	603	2,284	4,798	11,162	21,726		
1961	295	36,354	7,364	1,503	120	495	2,231	4,420	12,195	21,053		
1962	600	48,915	6,116	2,461	11	966	2,567	5,251	12,822	20,383		
1963	27	53,142	6,328	3,583	6	689	1,916	4,705	12,569	23,871		
1964	27	48,426	7,326	1,438	4	643	1,759	6,072	13,802	25,130		
1965	18	61,685	8,950	1,291	2	867	1,948	6,167	13,898	26,177		

1/ Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary. All other commodities are complementary. 2/ Includes mainly pepper, vanilla beans, cassia and cassia vera, nutmegs, and caraway seed. 3/ Includes mainly beef and veal; pork; mutton, goat, and lamb; and poultry meat. 4/ Includes mainly coconut oil, castor oil, olive oil, palm oil, carnauba wax, cacao butter, tung oil, and palm kernel oil; also copra, sesame seed, poppy seed, and sunflower seed. Excludes essential and distilled oils. 5/ Includes mainly sheep and lamb skins; goat and kid skins; cattle hides; horse, colt, and ass hides; kip skins; and calf skins. 6/ Includes mainly barley, barley malt, wheat, wheat flour, rye, corn, rice and oats. 7/ Includes mainly cheese and casein. 8/ Less than \$500. 9/ Effective January 1, 1964. Includes the former Federation of Malaya and State of Singapore. 10/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1964. 11/ The Latin American Free Trade Association includes Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. 12/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy. 13/ The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.

Table 24-- U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Greenland	0	1	0	0	16	4
Canada	167,481	193,839	188,276	174,796	175,844	234,228
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	3	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico	223,046	262,690	270,951	252,195	292,304	275,836
Guatemala	54,033	54,658	56,791	64,589	57,831	62,042
El Salvador	27,528	30,801	38,758	35,467	38,853	43,908
Honduras	29,597	27,502	27,656	25,940	35,577	64,734
Nicaragua	18,225	22,986	23,532	31,245	29,397	31,084
Costa Rica	32,992	37,547	37,519	39,182	50,274	54,261
Panama	16,671	13,602	11,074	15,667	25,181	36,764
Cuba	298,551	29,087	15,087	6,578	4,601	2,560
Haiti	11,762	13,324	15,814	17,516	15,745	13,407
Dominican Republic	96,291	73,172	139,844	127,478	111,096	98,888
Colombia	245,172	232,587	233,977	206,807	230,590	208,315
Venezuela	22,431	19,570	16,088	19,628	19,810	17,713
Ecuador	58,599	47,417	63,052	67,796	77,727	95,379
Peru	52,177	90,970	89,181	89,147	69,915	75,347
Bolivia	1,833	1,825	1,540	1,387	2,686	2,204
Chile	4,625	4,331	5,409	5,817	7,358	6,078
Brazil	495,482	483,636	462,152	492,916	471,205	413,347
Paraguay	6,358	6,223	5,119	7,362	8,918	10,869
Uruguay	14,312	18,525	18,529	18,288	9,191	26,894
Argentina	84,513	87,554	89,584	133,930	79,599	91,209
Total Latin American Republics	1,794,198	1,558,007	1,621,667	1,658,935	1,637,858	1,630,839
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
British Honduras	138	193	169	1,896	6,117	1,763
Canal Zone	413	56	181	34	20	82
Bermuda	352	157	132	120	43	18
Bahamas	973	1,707	1,096	1,664	3,661	2,530
Jamaica	9,932	16,105	13,927	17,641	16,143	13,334
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,515	764	1,059	1,092	788	1,790
Barbados	813	1,095	1,382	2,189	1,893	2,379
Trinidad and Tobago	5,881	12,861	6,900	8,014	5,912	7,071
Netherlands Antilles	173	173	80	73	25	78
French West Indies	276	8,277	5,693	14,202	6,181	6,863
British Guiana	3,688	8,719	8,243	5,459	5,121	4,128
Surinam	1,914	692	649	581	1,057	452
French Guiana	172	77	50	10	16	87
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	1,820,438	1,608,883	1,661,228	1,711,910	1,684,835	1,671,414
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland	1,153	435	912	503	611	429
Sweden	2,549	2,538	2,638	2,614	2,728	2,963
Norway	801	965	1,208	1,967	2,514	2,688
Finland	765	798	1,017	1,126	1,384	1,361
Denmark	44,388	49,843	59,106	66,180	63,861	76,929
United Kingdom	25,476	22,232	25,420	26,506	22,728	24,115
Ireland	22,599	25,631	27,954	29,128	10,059	7,967
Netherlands	82,292	76,399	79,887	77,564	73,250	78,910
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,709	8,501	10,235	10,619	11,481	10,921
France	43,181	52,527	48,608	53,962	65,780	68,108
West Germany	31,339	30,267	29,444	29,712	39,390	40,791
East Germany	9	2	8	24	830	171
Austria	674	771	874	1,318	1,660	1,980
Czechoslovakia	1,744	1,357	1,207	1,124	955	1,630
Hungary	801	802	430	237	331	434
Switzerland	11,919	12,268	12,629	12,205	11,704	11,678
Estonia	0	0	0	3	0	2
Latvia	0	0	0	114	1/	0
Lithuania	13	0	0	0	0	2
Poland and Danzig	31,753	31,136	30,766	27,653	30,851	37,773

Continued-

Table 24-- U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Europe - Continued:						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,584	1,306	1,405	1,665	1,781	2,520
Azores	116	88	80	98	73	168
Spain	35,687	39,519	38,886	36,545	47,114	45,246
Portugal	3,480	4,379	4,167	4,967	5,790	7,807
Gibraltar	13	8	1/	11	9	5
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus -	816	735	---	---	---	---
Malta and Gozo 2/.....	---	---	117	13	0	0
Cyprus 2/.....	---	---	695	704	1,009	1,303
Italy	56,428	59,693	63,895	66,722	71,998	71,187
Trieste	84	8	13	134	42	24
Yugoslavia	9,242	9,360	12,447	14,627	15,876	22,345
Albania	58	55	113	110	76	134
Greece	28,961	30,166	28,093	26,567	32,139	39,158
Rumania	733	1,142	257	226	220	395
Bulgaria	620	1,042	977	922	951	1,380
Turkey	65,411	60,121	63,708	59,403	55,840	69,991
Total Europe	512,398	524,094	547,196	555,273	569,035	630,515
Asia:						
Syrian Arab Republic	5,924	4,446	2,726	4,649	4,749	2,318
Lebanon	3,223	2,954	3,603	5,158	5,247	5,090
Iraq	8,355	8,047	6,440	8,479	7,253	4,733
Iran	21,753	13,874	15,039	16,901	20,142	19,361
Israel	789	824	933	1,628	1,696	1,871
Palestine (Gaza Strip)	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jordan	0	17	7	4	20	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1	10
Saudi Arabia	27	0	10	6	34	30
Other Arabia Peninsula States	719	695	700	609	1,353	1,235
Aden	186	112	70	47	155	126
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	3,087	1,153	1,400	1,399	1,059	1,167
India	79,776	84,404	78,755	78,204	83,294	86,295
Goa, Damao, and Diu 2/	---	---	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	23,564	22,910	24,247	22,307	16,870	13,655
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ceylon	37,692	30,301	31,768	33,128	34,501	31,909
Burma	188	665	676	349	207	220
Thailand (Siam)	48,069	33,415	33,541	33,333	19,017	16,928
Viet-Nam	4,246	4,550	3,022	1,921	1,881	1,408
Laos	0	0	0	19	43	301
Cambodia	6,603	2,212	4,892	6,098	4,296	2,032
Malaysia -	---	---	---	---	73,886	73,418
Malaysia (Malaya) 3/	93,222	68,656	100,495	86,355	---	---
Singapore 3/	14,189	11,686	9,945	5,711	---	---
Indonesia	131,961	93,672	71,525	71,008	119,833	118,887
Philippines	240,809	254,680	254,073	277,077	294,972	277,641
Macao (Macau)	0	0	0	0	0	61
Other Portuguese Asia 4/	770	909	145	---	---	---
Other Southern and Southeastern Asia	3	1	1	21	97	175
China	1	0	2	11	0	0
Outer Mongolia	2,070	3,105	3,591	3,189	2,505	3,112
North Korea	0	7	10	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	1,721	2,925	2,368	3,679	6,498	6,834
Hong Kong	2,986	2,018	2,456	2,399	2,737	2,520
Taiwan (Formosa)	9,737	27,244	26,233	27,462	29,212	32,485
Japan	43,307	44,676	47,495	46,420	40,119	37,231
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	1/	1/	1/	4	14	30
Total Asia	784,977	720,158	726,168	737,575	771,691	741,140
Australia and Oceania:						
Australia	91,256	131,910	223,900	256,515	211,207	213,933
New Guinea	518	351	1,667	2,361	1,323	2,807
New Zealand and Western Samoa	113,056	126,868	136,193	166,010	141,969	121,472
British Western Pacific Islands	3	20	1,597	7,116	6,338	5,936

Continued-

Table 24-- U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	-- Thousand dollars --					
<u>Australia and Oceania - Continued:</u>						
French Pacific Islands	127	288	285	223	148	103
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1,989	1,494	565	0	0	0
Total Australia and Oceania	206,949	260,931	364,207	432,225	360,985	344,251
<u>Africa:</u>						
Morocco	2,416	2,882	2,214	2,034	2,335	1,535
Algeria	527	85	480	281	216	234
Tunisia	245	573	1,134	745	589	1,517
Libya	18	2	1/	1	0	2
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	13,434	15,243	13,282	11,437	15,176	8,363
Sudan	926	849	1,042	1,098	1,786	1,305
Canary Islands	0	10	26	14	0	2
Other Spanish Africa	1,072	200	1	6	79	0
Federal Republic of Cameroon	4,497	6,046	6,441	5,015	8,898	7,376
Other Western Equatorial Africa -	286	292	1,091	1,142	---	---
Central African Republic 5/	---	---	---	---	766	19
Gabon 5/	---	---	---	---	664	201
Other Western Africa -	23,155	30,127	28,807	36,790	---	---
Mauritania 5/	---	---	---	---	345	1
Senegal 5/	---	---	---	---	96	34
Guinea 5/	---	---	---	---	2,541	7,448
Ivory Coast 5/	---	---	---	---	60,705	40,974
Togo 5/	---	---	---	---	2,339	709
Other Western Africa 5/	---	---	---	---	913	643
Ghana	36,818	62,327	49,426	41,688	60,955	44,623
Nigeria	35,717	44,714	41,393	32,218	25,986	37,505
British West Africa and Sierra Leone - ..	1,572	2,202	1,312	1,442	---	---
Sierra Leone 5/	---	---	---	---	1,947	1,033
British West Africa 5/	---	---	---	---	10	6
Madeira Islands	45	62	41	93	147	126
Angola	24,383	26,953	37,474	34,505	53,342	46,236
Other Western Portuguese Africa	499	1,877	1,193	1,632	1,084	618
Liberia	29,881	24,124	21,664	19,910	26,912	29,038
Republic of the Congo -	49,010	37,323	31,628	30,083	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville) 5/	---	---	---	---	23,475	14,207
Burundi and Rwanda 5/	---	---	---	---	24,105	17,368
Somali Republic	563	206	311	180	174	395
Ethiopia	26,217	30,620	28,212	33,772	52,233	62,698
French Somaliland	524	230	564	224	293	202
Seychelles and Dependencies	69	87	103	98	101	286
Mauritius and Dependencies	8	846	2,862	10,972	1,681	2,083
British East Africa and Tanganyika - ...	44,167	50,395	53,783	63,549	---	---
Uganda 5/	---	---	---	---	46,274	41,121
Kenya 5/	---	---	---	---	23,260	11,767
Tanzania - 6/	---	---	---	---	---	10,609
Tanganyika 5/	---	---	---	---	13,190	---
Zanzibar 5/	---	---	---	---	224	---
Mozambique	3,038	3,703	3,861	4,445	3,653	4,598
Malagasy Republic	12,596	11,758	14,565	16,417	17,447	27,932
Republic of South Africa	19,978	27,648	44,153	46,798	42,995	41,014
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, and Malawi ..	740	1,038	1,429	2,852	3,096	2,155
Total Africa	332,401	382,422	388,492	399,441	520,032	465,983
Total All Countries	3,824,647	3,690,328	3,875,567	4,011,220	4,082,438	4,087,536

1/ Less than \$500.

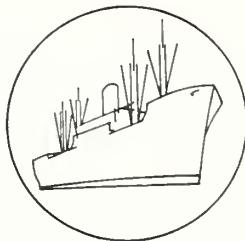
2/ Not separately classified prior to 1962.

3/ Not separately classified beginning 1964.

4/ Not separately classified beginning 1963.

5/ Not separately classified prior to 1964.

6/ Effective 1965. Includes the former Tanganyika and Zanzibar.



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August, July-August 1964 and 1965	Nov. 1965
July-September 1964 and 1965	Dec. 1965
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U.S. Agricultural Imports for Consumption: Quantity and Value by Commodity, Monthly

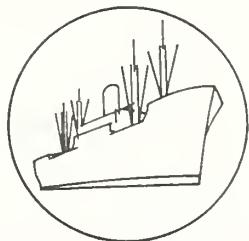
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July-April, July-May 1963-64 and 1964-65	Aug.-Sept. 1965
July-June 1963-64 and 1964-65	Oct. 1965
August, July-August 1964 and 1965	Nov. 1965
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Export Highlights

As shown in table 25, U.S. agricultural exports totaled a record \$6.7 billion in fiscal year 1966 -- up 10 percent from 1964-65. The overall increase was brought about by substantial growth in exports of feed grains, wheat and flour, soybeans, protein meal, hides and skins, along with smaller increases for fruits, vegetables, poultry products, and meats and meat products. Wheat, corn, grain sorghums, soybeans, protein meal, hides and skins, and grapes set export records in 1965-66. Many of these products are animal feed commodities, which are finding substantially larger outlets in Western Europe and Japan, where animal product production is increasing rapidly.

Cotton showed the largest decline in exports -- down 34 percent from the 1964-65 level. Reduced exports were caused by increased competition from free world countries, a working down of stocks in many major importing countries, and a decline in consumption in some countries. Export declines also occurred for cottonseed and soybean oils, dairy products, and animal fats, oils, and greases. Increased production of vegetable product oils and increased imports of other oil source products contributed to the decline in exports of cottonseed and soybean oils. The decline in exports of animal fats, oils, and greases was mainly due to reduced exportable supplies.

U.S. agricultural exports were made to about 150 countries in 1965-66, but practically 60 percent of the trade was dominated by 10 countries. Japan was the largest market for U.S. farm products in 1965-66 and will probably be the first billion dollar market for U.S. agricultural products. U.S. exports to this fast-expanding dollar market totaled \$914 million in the past fiscal year compared with about \$755 million in 1964-65. The countries constituting the European Economic Community (EEC) offered the largest combined market for U.S. agricultural exports. In fiscal year 1965-66, shipments to the EEC were 24 percent of total agricultural exports, valued at \$1,593 million -- up 16 percent from the 1964-65 level. Canada, India, and the United Kingdom were again large customers for U.S. farm products, with Canada and the United Kingdom being dollar markets and India being the major recipient of products under the Food for Peace program.

The large volume of shipments to Japan and the EEC countries is due mainly to the robust economic conditions in these countries and the resultant rising demand for livestock products and fruit and vegetable products. Feed grain production in these countries is limited, and so the livestock feeding industry relies primarily on imported feedstuff for supplying their fast-growing livestock industries. Exports of fruit products, primarily citrus products, also have shown a dramatic rise to these countries.

Table 25.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1965 and 1966 and July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity exported	Unit:	June 1/		July-June 1/	
		Quantity 1965	Value 1965	Quantity 1966	Value 1966
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	5	2	1,347	1,010
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2,582	2,801	1,292	1,461
Other live poultry		2/	2/	204	274
Other		2/	2/	362	506
Total animals, live		---	3,205	3,251	2/
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	1,794	716	1,125	597
Butter, including donations	Lb.	1,963	12	744	7
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	612	607	301	379
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,422	1,294	990	821
Milk and cream -					
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	Lb.	5,534	11,206	1,189	2,489
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	1,177	501	476	138
Fresh	Gal.	126	127	170	286
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	102,824	2/	31,638	13,451
Other		2/	2/	439	498
Total dairy products		---	18,885	10,471	2/
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	13,820	15,340	1,683	1,856
Tallow -					
Edible		390	371	50	45
Inedible		206,641	133,321	19,596	11,294
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	19,064	13,122	1,967	1,376
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	239,945	162,154	23,296	14,521
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,037	2,346	1,209	1,532
Pork	Lb.	3,474	5,106	1,126	2,125
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,133	1,047	919	799
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	17,433	16,192	4,087	4,412
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,381	2,033	655	1,062
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	25,458	26,724	7,996	9,930
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved:					
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	602	869	717	920
Other	Doz.	128	936	47	351
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,575	1,924	1,874	127,209
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,980	1,791	1,047	654
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	658	827	232	306
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,704	1,661	460	404
Total poultry products		---	4,609	4,701	2/
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	219	202	182	192
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	602	869	717	920
Other	Doz.	128	936	47	351
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,575	1,924	1,874	127,209
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,980	1,791	1,047	654
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	658	827	232	306
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,704	1,661	460	404

Continued -

Table 25.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1965 and 1966 and July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		July-June 1/	
		Quantity Thousands	Value dollars	Quantity Thousands	Value dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>					
Feathers, crude or dressed	:Lb.	130	1,000	119	1,000
Gelatin, edible	:Lb.	301	18	27	1,376
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	:Lb.	881	6,49	258	3,123
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	:No. :Lb.	1,744	1,811	9,964	7,333
Honey	:Lb.	800	1,023	132	16,444
Wool, unmanufactured	:C.Lb.	963	840	162	18,053
Other	:Lb.	2/	2/	845	8,534
Total other animal products		---	13,361	1,809	5,281
Total animals and animal products		---	71,352	61,921	2/
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	:RBale	368	176	42,325	22,113
Linters	:RBale	24	26	646	761
Total cotton and linters	:RBale	422	202	48,971	22,874
Fruits and preparations:					
<u>Canned -</u>					
Fruit cocktail	:Lb.	8,163	12,751	1,351	1,970
Peaches	:Lb.	11,090	5,322	1,330	550
Pears	:Lb.	684	433	120	84
Pineapples	:Lb.	8,808	6,529	1,402	1,083
Other	:Lb.	4,132	2,561	701	604
Total canned fruits	:Lb.	32,878	27,806	4,904	4,291
<u>Dried -</u>					
Prunes	:Lb.	6,168	6,839	1,129	1,299
Raisins (dried grapes)	:Lb.	8,083	8,055	1,389	1,766
Other	:Lb.	612	602	215	269
Total dried fruits	:Lb.	14,863	15,596	2,733	3,237
<u>Fresh -</u>					
Apples	:Lb.	14,695	8,138	1,254	832
Berries	:Lb.	4,653	5,406	1,083	1,158
Grapefruit	:Lb.	14,448	18,12	1,117	1,325
Grapes	:Lb.	6,130	5,522	930	1,112
Lemons and limes	:Lb.	28,780	26,572	2,252	2,132
Oranges and tangerines	:Lb.	60,626	62,410	5,374	5,554
Pears	:Lb.	352	475	36	51
Other	:Lb.	48,248	64,326	3,849	4,401
Total fresh fruits	:Lb.	177,932	152,295	15,895	16,365
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	:Gal.	382	421	300	426
Orange	:Gal.	568	811	2,027	1,475
Other	:Gal.	971	1,050	1,035	1,160
Total fruit juices	:Gal.	2,321	2,301	3,465	3,061
Frozen fruits	:Lb.	1,338	1,345	230	237
Other	:Lb.	2/	2/	428	269
Total fruits and preparations		---	27,655	27,660	2/

Table 25.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1965 and 1966 and July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	June 1/		July-June 1/		Value dollars
		1965 Thousands	Quantity 1,000 dollars	1965 Thousands	Value 1,000 dollars	
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>						
Feed grains and products -						
Barley grain (48 lb.)	:Bu.	8,965	7,736	10,224	9,727	58,254
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	:Bu.	57,332	55,112	81,007	76,721	520,784
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	:Bu.	10,556	19,326	12,740	23,666	118,826
Oats grain (32 lb.)	:Bu.	727	3,850	523	2,840	4,125
Total feed grains	:M.Ton	1,930	2,115	104,494	112,954	17,575
Malt and flour, including barley malt	:Ib.	9,901	7,393	767	463	70,042
Corn grits and hominy	:Ib.	3,146	6,145	132	319	41,131
Cornmeal, including donations	:Owt.	417	299	1,712	1,092	4,834
Cornstarch	:Ib.	7,066	4,902	668	535	73,933
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	:Ib.	282	879	34	65	8,222
Total feed grains and products	:M.Ton	1,978	2,154	107,897	115,628	18,109
Rice -						
Milled, including donations	:Ib.	246,192	218,489	16,602	16,071	2,848,665
Paddy or rough	:Ib.	755	1,390	66	120	11,810
Total rice (milled basis)	:Ib.	246,683	219,392	16,668	16,191	2,856,341
Rye grain (56 lb.)	:Bu.	68	102	93	119	2,111
Wheat and flour, including donations -						
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	:Bu.	56,622	72,240	91,091	118,619	635,676
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	:Owt.	2,581	3,007	10,553	12,030	35,041
Total wheat and flour	:Bu.	62,507	79,096	101,644	130,649	715,569
Baker's products	:Ib.	1,052	1,503	488	640	15,188
Other, including donations	:Ib.	2/	2/	2,317	3,647	2/
Total grains and preparations		---	229,017	266,674	---	2,448,165
Oilseeds and products:						
Oils, including donations -						
Cottonseed oil	:Ib.	51,889	17,022	7,087	2,637	621,755
Soybean oil	:Ib.	105,537	77,813	14,933	11,558	1,382,256
Other	:Ib.	16,340	40,570	2,917	5,252	299,708
Total oils (except essential)	:Ib.	173,866	135,405	24,937	19,447	2,303,719
Oilseeds -						
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	:Bu.	371	338	1,098	1,022	6,524
Soybeans (60 lb.)	:Bu.	16,081	19,587	48,621	67,657	208,666
Other	:Ib.	2/	2/	1,112	4,130	2/
Total oilseeds		---	50,831	72,802	---	2/
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal) .S.Ton:						
Total oilseeds and products		169	153	13,006	12,601	2,355
Tobacco, unmanufactured:						
Burley	:Ib.	7,838	4,202	5,408	3,852	47,081
Cigar wrapper	:Ib.	450	195	1,290	564	3,842
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	:Ib.	403	1,072	188	576	18,755
Flue-cured	:Ib.	24,964	20,742	20,296	17,085	372,743
Maryland	:Ib.	4,22	513	348	455	10,406
Other	:Ib.	2,039	1,626	1,225	646	21,160
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	:Ib.	36,116	28,350	28,755	23,178	483,987

Continued -

Table 25--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity.
June 1965 and 1966 and July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		July-June 1/	
		Quantity 1965	Value 1966	Quantity 1964-65	Value 1965-66
Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	: Lb.	1,956	5,844	618	2,036
Soups	: Lb.	1,457	1,480	325	324
Tomato paste and puree	: Lb.	1,362	710	301	181
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	: Lb.	776	223	112	38
Other	: Lb.	6,017	5,054	815	792
Total canned vegetables	: Lb.	11,568	13,341	2,171	3,371
Dried beans, including donations	: Lb.	19,135	21,527	1,506	154,404
Dried peas, including cow and chick	: Lb.	11,871	9,232	673	2,029
Fresh -					
Lettuce	: Lb.	11,447	13,205	714	597
Onions	: Lb.	14,656	14,339	745	674
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	: Lb.	65,663	98,297	2,568	2,408
Tomatoes	: Lb.	16,501	19,196	1,607	2,074
Other	: Lb.	26,095	46,452	2,265	3,182
Total fresh vegetables	: Lb.	144,362	191,589	7,899	8,935
Frozen vegetables	: Lb.	1,106	2,962	231	516
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	: Lb.	978	1,863	475	616
Vegetable seasonings	: Lb.	577	829	241	397
Tomato juice, canned	: Gal.	328	251	282	243
Other	: Gal.	2/	2/	1,185	1,453
Total vegetables and preparations		---	14,663	18,200	2/
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	: Lb.	2,149	1,420	2,942	1,449
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	: Lb.	774	595	379	374
Essential oils, natural	: Lb.	968	1,795	2,162	9,645
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal): ---					
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	: Lb.	1,024	2/	6,872	8,349
Hops	: Lb.	2/	1,051	1,627	3,077
Nursery and greenhouse stock	: Lb.	2/	2/	483	671
Nuts and preparations	: Lb.	12,529	10,986	2,470	588
Seeds (except oilseeds)	: Lb.	3,094	4,117	963	1,350
Spices	: Lb.	4,12	651	249	359
Other, including donations	: Lb.	2/	2/	3,356	4,940
Total other vegetable products		---	21,724	25,725	2/
Total vegetable products		---	459,559	489,168	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	530,911	551,089	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	1,776,711	1,980,068	---
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	2,307,622	2,531,157	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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